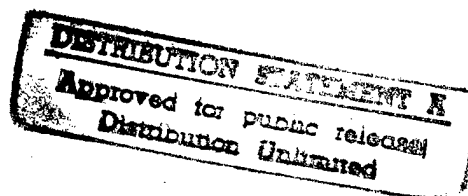


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JPRS 84561

19 October 1983



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 463

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19 October 1983

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 463

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GENERAL

U.S. PINPOINTS LOCATION OF KAL BLACK BOX

OW281632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--The United States has pinpointed the location of the black box of the South Korean civilian airliner downed by the Soviet aircraft on September 1 and it is ready for its recovery, according to a Japanese Foreign Ministry source.

The source said that responsible personnel of the Japanese Transport Ministry and the Maritime Security Agency will go, following a U.S. request, to inspect the recovery of the black box at the location. U.S. ships are patrolling the area waiting for Japanese and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) personnel to arrive to recover the box. It is believed here that it sank 700-800 meters to the sea bed in waters off the Soviet Moneron Isle near the western coast of Sakhalin (Kuye) Island.

It was reported the U.S. and Soviet ships were busy in the waters near the Moneron Ile in their search. Sources say it will be days before U.S. forces make the recovery.

The box is said to contain recordings of the flight data and cockpit voice conversations that may reveal why the aircraft strayed widely into Soviet airspace and flew over the Sea of Okhotsk before being shot down.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

GANDHI CALLS FOR CONSULTATIONS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

OW270823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, 26 Sep (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said here today that she was looking forward to "a frank and meaningful consultation on world problems" among the heads of state or government from 19 countries who will hold an informal get-together tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs Gandhi, current chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, made these remarks at a plenary meeting of the non-aligned countries held here this afternoon.

She said that when they meet tomorrow and again on Thursday, there is no specific agenda, but the discussions should include major issues highlighted by the New Delhi message. "They should focus on the role of the United Nations as the appropriate forum for resolving outstanding problems facing the world," she said.

"We do not expect spectacular results. We seek a dialogue, a probing of the obstacles and a meeting of minds at the highest political level so that humanity can have the life free from indignity, dishonor, tension or fear," she said.

A spokesman of the chairman of the non-aligned countries said at a briefing this evening that Mrs Gandhi got support for the coming consultation from both UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and U.S. President Ronald Reagan when she met them respectively this morning.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

DEVELOPING NATIONS TO PROMOTE NATIONAL CULTURE

OW281928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--The first conference of education and culture ministers of the non-aligned and other developing countries ended here this afternoon after passing a declaration and a program of action.

The conference was decided on at the 7th non-aligned summit in New Delhi last March. Delegates from 75 countries and 20 international organizations discussed questions of developing national education and culture in the non-aligned countries and other developing countries. They also explored the possibility of closer international cooperation in education and culture, and summed up experience in promoting national education and culture and in international exchanges.

The declaration said the South-South cooperation in education and culture should serve to speed up the decolonization process in these fields, to stimulate independent development and to strengthen the Non-aligned Movement.

The program of action called on the non-aligned countries and other developing countries to mobilize all individuals and groups to make use of their experience for further development in national education and culture.

President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday received the delegates to the conference.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL ADDRESSES EDUCATION MEETING

OW241749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Sep (XINHUA)--The first conference of the minister of education and culture of the non-aligned and other developing countries opened here today in accordance with the seventh summit conference of non-aligned countries.

Attending the five-day conference were 91 delegations and delegates from 72 countries of the world and 19 international organizations.

An opening address was made by head of the Indian delegation Sheela Kaul. Speaking at the opening session were also Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Pak Song-chol, and representatives of the African, Asian, Latin American and European regions and of international organizations.

In his speech, Korean Vice-President Pak Song-chol said, "The conference of ministers of education and culture, the first one of its kind in the history of the Non-aligned Movement, will work out a strategy and ways for the development of education and culture in the non-aligned and developing countries and confirm common tasks for international cooperation in these domains and thereby greatly contribute to developing national education and national culture in each country and accelerating the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism."

He stressed that it is important for the non-aligned and developing countries to realise South-South cooperation in the educational and cultural fields to abolish the consequences of the colonialist education and culture and to develop national education and national culture.

Cultural cooperation among the non-aligned and developing countries should be based on the principle of independence, equality, non-interference in others' internal affairs and mutual benefit, he added.

The plenary meeting of the conference today adopted the agenda with items including the general study of education and culture in non-aligned and other developing countries.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

WORLD BANK, IMF PARLEY RESULTS NOT POSITIVE

OW021206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--The just-concluded 38th joint annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) produced little concrete results that could meet the demands of the developing countries or the urgent need for strengthening the economic cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

The meeting was convened at a time when the Western industrial countries had just tided over a protracted recession, the 8th and also the most serious one in post-war years, while most developing countries, especially a number of Latin American countries, were groaning under the heavy burden of international debt.

Representatives of many developing countries pointed out at the meeting that as a rule, their countries were hit the hardest by a worldwide recession and could benefit the least from an ensuing economic recovery at its early stage. For example, during the 8th post-war worldwide recession, the industrial countries practised protectionism and pursued a policy of high interest rates, thus dealing a heavy blow to the developing countries whose exports declined and international debts mounted steadily. An African representative said that under the impact of the recession, the average growth rate of the gross domestic product in the African region dropped from 4.4 percent in 1980 to 0.6 percent in 1982 and the living standards there were now lower than those in the early 1960s.

A Latin American representative noted that Latin American countries, foreign debts totaled over 300 billion U.S. dollars in 1982. Some of them had to use over 90 percent of their export revenues to repay part of the debts and their interests.

Representatives of many developing countries, therefore, demanded at the meeting that the World Bank and the IMF actively expand financial resources, offer more loans to developing nations and ease on the terms of borrowing. They also urged the industrial countries to lift restrictions on imports from the Third World countries and open markets to them.

However, some industrial countries led by the United States were reluctant to render more loan assistance to the developing countries. While not denying the importance of giving continued support to the IMF with a view to easing the international debt crisis of some developing countries, they stressed that the most important contribution to solving the crisis must come from the debtors themselves. At the insistence of the United States, the meeting decided to reduce the developing countries' borrowing limits in the IMF. Such a U.S. position naturally aroused discontent from many developing countries. In addition, the U.S. Congress' postponement in ratifying the increased credits promised by the U.S. Government to the IMF had made it impossible for the meeting to solve the problem of increasing funds in 1983, thus casting another shadow over the meeting.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

FORCE REDUCTION TALKS RESUME IN VIENNA

OW300813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--The almost-ten-year-old mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) talks began its 31st round here today.

Speaking for the Warsaw treaty states at the first plenary session, Ambassador Ejil Keblusek, who headed the Czechoslovak delegation, expressed concern about the new spiral of the arms race, the planned deployment of new U.S. missiles in some NATO member countries and the intensified military preparations.

He noted that the new draft agreement proposed by the Warsaw treaty states in June defines the obligations of the two sides to reduce, within three years from its entry into force, their ground forces in Central Europe to equal collective levels of 900,000 men, including 700,000 ground force personnel.

The head of the Netherlands delegation, Ambassador Willem de Vos van Steenwijk, described the current Warsaw Pact's position as being marked by lack of clarity. Speaking for the NATO states, he pointed out that reductions should involve knowledge and understanding of how many troops are currently present, how many should be reduced and how.

He said the Western approach specifies clear obligations and verifiable implementation, while the Eastern approach so far does not.

He noted that the Vienna negotiations will soon have lasted ten years without their objective of a force reduction agreement having been achieved. However, he cited progress on the form of agreement in principle on some important matters: reductions of ground forces, parity, associated measures for verification and confidence-building, U.S. and Soviet first reduction, collectivity, and a comprehensive approach to reductions. But these principles must be applied in concrete terms, he added.

The current session is the 347th since the talks began in October 1973.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

BRITAIN, FRG BACK REAGAN'S NEW ARMS PROPOSAL

OW301237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--Britain and Federal Germany have voiced their support for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest arms reduction proposal.

Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in his speech at the UN Assembly session this afternoon that his government welcomes the new American proposal for the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) negotiations. The United States, he added, has proposed the total renunciation of all American and Soviet land-based intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

"That remains our goal. Only such a result could render superfluous the deployment of Western missiles scheduled for the end of 1983. The key to this lies in Moscow," he asserted.

Genscher noted that his country does not want to be constantly exposed to the threat of Soviet intermediate-range missiles, and will not accept a Soviet monopoly of land-based intermediate-range missiles.

The Federal German foreign minister said he strongly advocates a summit meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, as a contribution to detente and cooperation.

British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe said in his UN address yesterday that the "radical measure" proposed by President Reagan in Monday's address "had his government's full support."

He stated that the Soviet Union is seeking a unilateral advantage in insisting that British and French missile systems should be included in the INF negotiations, and the Soviet proposal "should perhaps be dismissed as a smokescreen" designed to hide an unwillingness to negotiate seriously.

He said that the British deterrent represented less than 3 percent of the strategic nuclear forces available to the United States and the Soviet Union. "It would be absurd, as things stand, for us to seek to trade reduction with a superpower."

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

UN DELEGATES DEMAND HALT TO SUPERPOWER ARMS RACE

OW301155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--Delegates from a number of small and medium-size countries attending the General Assembly session here have voiced their concern over the arms race between the superpowers and their wrangling over the Euromissile question since the general debate started on September 26.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei pointed out today that in Europe, "It is there that the two opposing military blocs are facing each other. That situation requires strong and consistent measures for the liquidation of 'the bloc policy'."

Andrei remarked that the crucial problem for Europe is the danger of the imminent deployment of new mediumrange missiles, which would intensify the arms race and increase the danger of nuclear war.

He said the Romanian president has recently sent messages to the Soviet and U.S. presidents, urging that everything possible be done so that no new nuclear arms would be deployed.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo stated that the strategic arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union are growing and this year has seen a sharp increase in the intensity and proliferation of conflicts in the world.

He urged that the most needed step now is an immediate moratorium on the development and production of new strategic nuclear weapons systems of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Liberian head of state Samuel Kanyon Doe suggested that there is an urgent need to halt the arms race between big countries and divert resources to constructive use for the betterment of mankind; otherwise, peace in the world could not be maintained for long.

Maufitian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, Argentine Foreign Minister J.R.A. Lanari and Venezuela Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano expressed their concern over the arms race between the two superpowers, and deplored the deadlock in the Geneva disarmament talks. Brazilian Foreign Minister R. S. Guerreiro said the world resources spent on weapons are enormous.

Nicaraguan Government leader Daniel Ortega urged that no more deathbearing missiles be stationed, the nuclear arsenal be frozen in its development, production, accumulation and stationing [sentence as received]. He noted, "Only when disarmament is universal, only when disarmament is complete can there be international security."

President of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak stressed that the arms race is increasingly getting out of control and this is particularly evident in Europe, divided as it is between the blocs, where the largest arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons are already concentrated and where there are threats of new means of destruction as well.

Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, and Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm urged the United States and the Soviet Union to freeze, reduce or preferably eliminate their nuclear weapons.

Major countries of Western Europe, like Britain, West Germany and Italy, as well as Canada and Japan generally supported the U.S. position on nuclear disarmament, demanding that the Soviet Union show flexibility. French President Francois Mitterrand emphasized yesterday that the two superpowers' negotiations in Geneva on reduction of intermediate-range missiles in Europe have nothing to do with the French independent nuclear force.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

MORE FOREIGN LEADERS' GREETINGS RECEIVED

OW032145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese state and government leaders have received more messages of greetings from foreign leaders, congratulating them on the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Messages to Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, were from: Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah, Yang Dipertuan Agong, supreme head of state of Malaysia; Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq; Canaan S. Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; Jean Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; Brigadier General Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau; Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of Mexico.

Messages to Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were from: Duke of Luxembourg H.R.H. Jean; Abilio Duarte, president of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Cape Verde; Mahmud al-Zoubi, speaker of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Premier Zhao Ziyang received messages from Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

GANDHI SPONSORS NONALIGNED GET-TOGETHER

OW300812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--Leaders from 19 countries and EEC attending the informal get-together here believed their meetings and the exchange of the views were "useful" in search of common purpose on the most important issues such as development and security.

Today's meeting was the second of the get-together sponsored by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on behalf of the non-aligned countries.

At the second meeting, the leaders focused their discussion on the grave world economic situation. The leaders from developing countries called for a reform of the inequitable world economic structures. The leaders also discussed the links between development and security.

According to the spokesman of the get-together here this evening, the leaders were happy that the meetings proceeded in a lively, relaxed manner. They hoped that such dialogue would continue in the future.

Attending today's meeting were leaders from Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Ecuador, the EEC, Finland, India, Liberia, Mauritius, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Poland, Sierra Leone, Surinam, Sweden, Tanzania, Vanuato and Yugoslavia.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA URGED AT UN

OW010954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--Withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea were urged during the first five days of the general debate at the current UN General Assembly session.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said, "Nationalist forces in both Afghanistan and Kampuchea have grown steadily in strength, ensuring that the invaders will continue to pay a high price."

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo stressed that a political solution to the Kampuchean problem should provide for "the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference."

On the intensified activities of the foreign troops in Afghanistan which suggest that they are to stay in the country, he said that the General Assembly could not accept that intolerable situation.

Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community, said that its ten member states remained deeply concerned over the continuing violation of the independence of Afghanistan, and are ready to support any constructive initiative aimed at a political solution to the Afghan problem, but the key requirement remains to be withdrawal of Soviet forces.

He denounced Vietnam for its continued occupation of Kampuchea in defiance of the relevant UN resolutions. The ten, he said, regard the establishment of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, as a significant step.

The foreign ministers of Sri Lanka, Japan and Zambia also called for a comprehensive political solution to both the Afghan and Kampuchean problems, while they demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn from the two countries or principle of non-interference and non-intervention be respected.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

VARIOUS PRC EMBASSIES MARK NATIONAL DAY

OW010054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1955 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--Chinese diplomatic missions in Korea, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Burma gave receptions in the past two days in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasions were (Korea) Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; (Japan) Zenko Suzuki, former prime minister; Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party;

(Nepal) His Royal Highness Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah; Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand; chairman of the Standing Committee of the State Council Bhupalman Singh Karli; vice-chairman of the National Panchayat (Assembly) Gopal Chandra Singh Rajbhamshi; ex-prime ministers, Kirti Nidhi Bista, Surya Bahadur Thapa, Tulsi Giri and Matrika Prasad Koirala; (the Filipino) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Enrique Fernando.

CSO: 4000/16

GENERAL

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION GREETED--Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--Li Qing, minister of communications, sent a congratulatory telegram today to C.P. Srivastava, secretary-general of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), on the occasion of world maritime day which falls on September 24. The telegram said that the maritime organization has scored great achievements in promoting safety of navigation, protecting the marine environment and developing maritime transportation in Third World countries. The International Maritime Organization was established in 1958, previously known as the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. The People's Republic of China became a member of the organization in 1973. At present, China has 436 ocean-going ships with a total loading capacity of more than 8 million tons. China's merchant fleet calls at more than 400 ports of 100 countries and regions in the world. [Text] [OW231147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 23 Sep 83]

CSO: 4000/16

UNITED STATES

REAGAN, CONGRESS AGREE ON MARINES IN LEBANON

OW211152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 20 Sep (XINHUA)--The U.S. Congress and the White House have reached agreement today on a resolution authorizing the continued presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon for another 18 months, thus ending their months-long dispute on the issue.

Announcing the agreement here today, President Reagan said that he would sign the proposed resolution while expressing his "reservations" if it is passed in the form that was presented to him this morning.

The resolution which Reagan referred to is a joint bipartisan resolution introduced today in the Senate by Majority Leader Howard Baker.

The resolution contains the major provision that the 1,200 U.S. Marines in Lebanon are authorized to remain for the next 18 months as part of the multinational peacekeeping force. However, this will "not preclude such protective measures as may be necessary to ensure the safety of the multinational force in Lebanon." It also states that "U.S. Armed Forces participating in the multinational forces in Lebanon are now in hostilities requiring authorization of their continued presence under the war powers resolution."

The agreement, interpreted here as a compromise between Congress and the White House, appears to head off a growing constitutional confrontation between the executive and legislative branches. The central issue is whether the 1973 war powers act, which gives Congress the authority to order U.S. troops home within 90 days if the forces are under fire or face imminent hostilities, should be invoked when two U.S. Marines were killed in Lebanon at the end of August.

The dispute also centers on whether the President or the Congress has the authority to decide how long the Marines stay in Lebanon. The administration holds the view that the Marines are not the target of hostilities in Lebanon and believes that there is no need to invoke the related provision of the war powers act. Congress feels that the act is in effect and therefore that the authority for the Marines to stay is granted under it.

The bill has yet to be passed by the House and Senate. Democrats on the House Foreign Affairs Committee accepted the compromise this afternoon. It is anticipated that the passage of the resolution is likely since it is supported by the President and a majority of both House and Senate.

UNITED STATES

REAGAN, THATCHER VOW TO MAINTAIN WESTERN DEFENSE

OW300727 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in her discussion with U.S. President Ronald Reagan her today, reaffirmed the determinatqon to deploy cruise missiles on the British soil this year unless an agreement is reached by the United States and the Soviet Union on cutting intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

Mrs Thatcher talked with Reagan about two hours in the White House. Their discussion ranged over East-West relations, the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, the Middle East, Central America and economic concerns.

Mrs Thatcher said in her departure remarks that in order to enjoy security at a lower cost in expenditure and in men, "We have seriously and continuously to negotiate with the Soviet Union to try to get a balance in men, materials, weapons, and in nuclear strength.

She said it is her hope that President Reagan's latest proposals "will be seriously discussed by the Soviet Union at the negotiating table."

But "if they are not successful in reaching zero option, the cruise and Pershing missiles will be deployed by the end of this year. Our nerve is being tested; we must not falter now."

Earlier, Mrs Thatcher told a television reporter that British and French nuclear arsenals should not be included in the U.S.-Soviet Euromissile talks in Geneva.

President Reagan expressed thanks to the British prime minister for Britain's strong support on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles. He said, the United States and Britain reaffirm today their resolve to maintain a strong Western defense.

"We'll carry out our commitments to the alliance, moving forward in the modernization of NATO's conventional and nuclear deterrent," he said.

Mrs Thatcher, who arrived here yesterday after an official visit to Canada, will go to New York for the United Nations sessions tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/18

UNITED STATES

REAGAN POSTPONES VISITS TO THREE ASIAN NATIONS

OW040631 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has postponed his visits to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand during his Asian trip to Asia next month, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes announced this afternoon.

Speakes indicated that Reagan's planned visits to Japan and South Korea are still to be made in November.

Speakes said that the major reason for the postponement of the President's visits to Manila, Jakarta and Bangkok was pressing congressional duties at home.

"It is clear that the first two weeks of November will be particularly demanding legislative weeks," Speakes told reporters.

But it was widely reported here that a factor in the postponement is the political situation in the Philippines after the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Speakes did not deny that security consideration was a factor in dropping the Philippines tour. "All aspects were taken into consideration," Speakes said.

Speakes stressed that the postponement "does not alter in any way the fundamental positive relationship between the United States and the ASEAN countries," saying that the relations between the U.S. and the three countries involved "are excellent and we expect them to remain so."

The spokesman did not say when Reagan's postponed visits will be made.

CSO: 4000/18

UNITED STATES

CASPAR WEINBERGER ENDS VISIT TO PAKISTAN

OW020824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Islamabad, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem requires a complete and immediate withdrawal of the Soviet occupation forces from Afghanistan, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told reporters here today after concluding his three-day visit to Pakistan.

Talking about his visit yesterday to an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar close to the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, he said that anyone must feel over the plight of Afghan refugees, "the direct result of Soviet invasion of their homeland". [sentence as received]

The defense secretary expressed his appreciation for the "courageous and hospitable role" Pakistan has played in receiving and caring for the millions of refugees. He also praised Pakistan's role in safeguarding peace and security in the region as a leading non-aligned and Muslim country.

This is Weinberger's first visit to Pakistan. During his stay, he held talks with Pakistan President Ziaul Haq and Defense Minister Ali Ahmad Talpur on international as well as regional and bilateral issues. "We have all increased our understanding of Pakistan's enormously important position and the efforts Pakistan is making to increase strength of its own defense and therefore of the world," he said.

It was reported that Charles A. Gabriel, U.S. Air Force chief of staff, held talks here on September 27 with the Pakistan military authorities on "bilateral problems and matters of interest to both sides."

CSO: 4000/18

UNITED STATES

GEORGE BUSH, IN ALGERIA, EXPLAINS U.S. POLICY

OWL51318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Algiers, 14 Sep (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice President George Bush said here today the United States respects genuine Non-aligned Movement but rejects the theory advocated by some nations that there is a "natural alliance" between the non-aligned countries and the Eastern Bloc.

Bush made the remarks when he explained the U.S. policy toward the Non-aligned Movement to Algerian politicians, government officials and college students, the Algerian News Agency reported.

He expressed gratitude for Algeria's role in helping free the U.S. Embassy hostages held in Iran in 1980.

Bush appreciated the Algerian attitude toward Western modern technology of absorbing advanced things while maintaining its own value, independence and non-aligned position.

Referring to the recent reconciliation among the Maghreb countries, Bush said the U.S. Administration will always support the effort to improve relations among North African countries.

Earlier, Bush met Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and held talks with Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani and Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi on Western Sahara, Chad, Lebanon, international issues as well as ways to promote cultural and economic cooperation between the United States and Algeria.

Bush will leave here tomorrow for Tunisia.

CSO: 4000/23

UNITED STATES

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH GEORGE BUSH

OW190055 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu met U.S. Vice President George Bush here this afternoon, discussing major world developments and the strengthening of relations between their two countries.

Bush transmitted to Ceausescu a letter from President Ronald Reagan.

Earlier today, Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council, gave a dinner in honor of the visiting U.S. vice president.

In his speech on the occasion, Radulescu said that in his recent letter to Reagan, Ceausescu said that there was time to make the Geneva talks reach concrete agreements to stop the deployment of U.S. new intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe and reduce and destroy the existing missiles in Europe, and make the continent free from any type of nuclear weapons.

Bush said that Reagan was deeply committed to significant nuclear arms reduction and the United States would stay at the conference table as long as necessary to achieve the reductions that all mankind really truly wants.

He added, "We appreciate a relationship in which President Ceausescu feels that he can communicate directly with our president and give his advice and suggestions. His conviction on this matter is well known to us."

Both Radulescu and Bush expressed the hope that the cooperative ties between Romania and the United States would be further expanded and strengthened in the future.

CSO: 4000/23

UNITED STATES

GEORGE BUSH ENDS VISIT TO HUNGARY 20 SEPTEMBER

OW202134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, 20 Sep (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice President George Bush left here this afternoon after his two-day official visit to Hungary. He is the mightiest U.S. official ever visited the country since the Second World War. [Sentence as received]

George Bush arrived here yesterday afternoon at the invitation of Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar. During his visit, he held meetings separately with Lazar, Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. They exchanged views on the current international situation and development of mutual relations.

Speaking at a press confernce this morning, Bush said that he was satisfied with the visit and believed it is beneficial since it enabled him to get better understanding of Hungary and its people. It is important to continue co-operation and exchange views between the two countries, he added.

He emphasized that the two sides are deeply committed to make further efforts to ensure peace and security in Europe and the whole world, and to strengthen bilateral relations.

The relations between the two countries were at low point from the end of the Second World War to early 1960. The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1966 and signed property agreement in 1973 which resulted in the settlement of the pre-war problems between the two countries. In 1978, the U.S. returned the imperial crown of the first Hungarian king sent Istvan to Hungary. [As received] Trade between the two countries developed fast and reached a level of (?340,000) U.S. dollars since they signed in 1978 an agreement giving most-favored nation trade treatment to each other.

CSO: 4000/23

UNITED STATES

CHINA DAILY CARRIES ARTICLE ON U.S. PROTECTIONISM

HK240708 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Cheng Paoming, of the Shandhai Academy of Social Sciences: "U.S. Adopts Protectionist Policy"]

[Text] United States trade has recently taken a turn toward protectionism.

Not long ago, the U.S. representative at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) conference raised a series of proposals on issues including protectionism, the abuse of protective-terms, free-trade in farm-products and granting GATT countries preferential treatment on investment and business services.

The proposals left the impression that the U.S., long a champion of free trade, was striving for the protection of GATT. However, this was not the case. The U.S. has since passed the so-called Anti-dumping Tariff and Autolimitation Act to discourage foreign imports. If the U.S. is further disappointed at GATT conferences, it is likely that even more drastic protectionist measures will be introduced.

On last December 14, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a Self-sufficiency Act on the production of automobiles.

It provided that all automobiles to be sold in the U.S. must be manufactured with a portion of domestic autoparts and labour force. The act will be the most drastic protective act for the last 50 years if it is passed by the Senate and put into force this year.

In addition a Mutual-benefit Act, sponsored by a number of Senators, is currently being discussed. The major points outlined in this act say that the government will pay more attention to the non-tariff walls placed by other countries on trade, investment and labour force, and shall immediately study their responses. The President will propose to take necessary steps including the cancellation of tax-concessions formerly granted to other countries to force them to get rid of these walls. The Congress will authorize the relevant administrative departments to hold negotiations with other countries to promote her investment planning.

The act is designed to protect invisible income from overseas investment and labour services which have become all the more important in the world balance of payments, and yet have encountered many hindrances. If no success can be attained at the GATT conference to place the item of service-business under their regulations, this multi-benefit act will most probably be passed in the near future.

Moreover, the U.S. considers that the actions taken by the EEC, Argentina and Brazil in subsidizing their farm workers to promote farm exports will make some other cereal-export countries suffer a loss of \$9,000 million this year, of which the U.S. will lose \$6,000 million. Accordingly, her export markets have been under growing attack. By way of reprisals, the U.S. will subsidize its farms workers to the tune of \$4,800 million this year to help promote exports of cereals and cotton to developing countries.

All these measures have been adopted under pressure from domestic manufacturers. Recently, they invoked clauses in U.S. trade laws according to which, when state security is threatened by an inflow of defence materials, the government may adopt a quota system and impose increased tariffs on these goods. This is another form of protectionism, since it can be invoked with the support of the Department of Defence and managed by the Department of Commerce without necessarily having to pass through legal procedures and public hearings.

If the manufacturers succeed in this case, it is likely that all others connected with the state-security industry will follow, demanding that the government ban the import of these materials on the same grounds.

CSO: 4000/23

UNITED STATES

U.S. DEFENSE OFFICIAL DEFENDS CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

OWL30954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 12 Sep (XINHUA)--U.S. Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Fred Ikle complained today that President Reagan's policy for Central America "has not been given a chance to work."

As he spoke to Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs, Ikle said that the President has been denied "the means to succeed" by Congress.

Although the current fiscal year is nearing an end, Congress has not yet completed action on a series of requests for supplemental security assistance for El Salvador and Honduras. The Senate and House committees involved have only approved less than half of the 110 million dollars in extra aid for El Salvador. The House voted last month to end support for Nicaraguan anti-Sandinista forces.

Ikle said that cutting off U.S. assistance to the anti-government forces in Nicaragua could yield "severe" "psychological impact" in the region, because it would signal that the liberation movements in the area "present the winning side."

He also complained that many members of Congress "have heavily criticized" the recent U.S. military exercises in the region.

The undersecretary justified that the purpose of U.S. military assistance to El Salvador is to "defeat" Salvadoran guerrillas militarily.

Once Congress adequately approves the administration's requests, Ikle said, "the capability and determination of the United States will become clear," and that "this will make the Soviet Union more cautious, which in turn will help our success."

Senior U.S. Administration officials observed Ikle's speech as part of the administration's decision "to go on the attack against congressional opposition to its Central American policy."

CSO: 4000/23

UNITED STATES

U.S. HARVEST POOR DUE TO DROUGHT

OW132149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--Hit by the worst drought this summer in nearly 50 years, the United States' total grain production will be reduced sharply to 213.1 million metric tons this year from 339 million metric tons last year, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

The 1983 wheat crop, about 75 percent of which had been harvested before the impact of the drought was felt, was estimated at 65.5 million tons, down 14 percent from last year's record of 76.4 million tons. Corn crop would be the smallest since 1970, down 48 percent from last year to 4.39 billion bushels, and soybean output would be the lowest since 1976, down 33 percent from 1982 to 1.5 billion bushels, the department said.

The department also said that cotton production was estimated at 7.78 million bales, down 35 percent from last year's 12 million bales.

Although bad weather was a major factor, the reduction in total grain production was also attributable to the government's PIK program, which encouraged farmers to leave land idle in return for payments of federal grain in a move to reduce surpluses and boost farm products' prices.

CSO: 4000/23

UNITED STATES

U.S. SENATE VOTES FOR USE OF WAR POWERS ACT

OW300821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate voted 54-56 today for a legislation that would invoke the war powers act and authorize the continued presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon for another 18 months.

Three Republicans opposed the authorization and only two Democrats voted for it.

A similar resolution was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 270 to 161.

The Senate vote took place late today after it rejected efforts of Democrats to reduce the time limit to six months, or simply invoke the war powers act, giving the president no power to keep the marines in Lebanon after 60 days.

The vote of both the Senate and House marked the first time that Congress has decided to invoke the war powers acts, which was approved ten years ago after the Vietnam war. The act provides that when American troops face a combat situation, the President must notify Congress and then withdraw the troops in 60 days, or 90 days under specific circumstances, unless Congress authorize them to stay. The U.S. Government, believing that the marines in Lebanon are not involved in hostilities, holds that there is no need to invoke the act. The present extension of 18 months is a compromise worked out between the White House and Congress.

The debate in Congress also reflected growing American concern over the course of events in the Middle East and the public fears that the United States could be drawn deeper into a military conflict overseas.

President Reagan issued a statement after the vote in Senate today saying it "sends a strong signal to the world: America stands united, we speak with one voice." But opponents saw it otherwise, some arguing that the vote would virtually give the President a "blank check" of the next 18 months to enmesh the United States in Lebanon.

With the majority of Democrats voting against the authorization, it is expected that the issue of war powers act could become a major political issue if the course of events turns out unfavorably in Lebanon.

CSO: 4000/18

UNITED STATES

WHITE HOUSE CALLS ANDROPOV RESPONSE 'DEEPLY DISAPPOINTING'

OW301214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--A White House spokesman said here today that the Soviet rejection of President Reagan's new proposal on nuclear arms reduction is "deeply disappointing".

Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes read a statement which he said was reviewed by President Reagan.

Yuriy Andropov's statement in reply to the proposal "is deeply disappointing for it fails to address concrete steps, which would reduce tensions and lead to a more peaceful world," Speakes said.

He said Reagan will continue "to press for resolution of problems at the negotiating table. But we are still awaiting signs that the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate on a realistic and equitable basis. Deeds not words are urgently required."

The U.S. State Department in a statement yesterday described Andropov's response as "a threatening restatement of their longstanding position that the Soviets will maintain their monopoly of intermediate-range missiles in Europe."

"For our part," the State Department said, "we will continue to work in Geneva for a negotiated settlement that strengthens international peace and security."

Reagan, in a speech Monday to the UN General Assembly, made a new proposal for an agreement on medium-range missiles. He said the United States would not necessarily seek full deployment in Europe under a global ceiling on warheads and would agree to discuss limits on bombers.

Andropov made a lengthy and sharply worded statement yesterday, believed to be the toughest on the United States since taking office 10 months ago, in reply to U.S. President Reagan's speech. He accused Reagan of pursuing "a militaristic course" and of using the South Korean airliner incident to build "new heaps of weapons of mass destruction--from MX missiles to nerve gas containers." He dismissed Reagan's proposal as only "helping the NATO bloc to upset to its advantage the balance of medium-range nuclear systems in the European zone."

CSO: 4000/18

UNITED STATES

CIA REPORTED TO SUPPLY NICARAGUAN ANTIGOVERNMENT FORCES

OW030120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--The Central Intelligence Agency is using a Salvadoran Air Force base to support the anti-government forces in Nicaragua, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today.

Since early spring this year, the Ilopango Air Force base, on the outskirts of San Salvador, has been used for flights to drop medicine, ammunition and communications equipment to the area where the Nicaraguan anti-government forces are operating, the paper quoted U.S. officials in Central America as saying.

In the initial stage of the move, only U.S. civilian pilots were involved. In the last several months, some Salvadoran pilots were said to have also been employed for the flight missions.

The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador said officially that it could not "confirm or deny" the story, the paper said.

There have been reports on CIA use of Honduran facilities to supply and train an estimated 8,000 anti-government forces in Nicaragua, for which Nicaragua has been accusing the United States of supporting these forces in escalating aggression against that country.

CSO: 4000/18

UNITED STATES

GEORGE MCGOVERN TO SEEK U.S. PRESIDENCY

OWL40240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0209 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--Former South Dakota Senator George S. McGovern announced here today that he has decided to seek the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination and became the seventh Democrat running for the White House next year.

This is the third try by McGovern to seek the presidency. He ran for the nomination but lost in 1968. Four years later he captured the nomination but was defeated by Nixon's landslide.

In his announcement before an audience of young Democrats at George Washington University, McGovern said, he will make his try on a platform of "realism and common sense". He criticized President Reagan for pursuing an arms race policy and promised to reduce military spending substantially after ratifying a verifiable arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Speaking on domestic issues, he wanted to change Reagan's supply-side economic policy and do everything possible to reduce the record high federal deficit.

Those who have been already in the Democratic presidential running are former Vice President Walter Mondale, Ohio Senator John Glenn, California Senator Alan Cranston, South Carolina Senator Ernest Hollings, Colorado Senator Gary Hart and former Governor of Florida Reubin Askew.

According to latest opinion polls, in the first stage of the Democratic presidential struggle this year, Mondale and Glenn are front-runners, far ahead of the other candidates.

CSO: 4000/23

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. NUCLEAR-POWERED CARRIER ARRIVES IN JAPAN

OW011432 Beijing XINHUA in English 1418 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, 1 October (XINHUA)--The U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson pulled into Japan's Sasebo Naval Base, 950 kilometers west of Tokyo, this morning, causing popular concern.

The 81,600-ton and 332.9 meter-long Carl Vinson entered into service in the U.S. Navy in March last year. It can carry about 90 aircraft.

The U.S. military authorities said that the Carl Vinson came to Sasebo from Hong Kong for "supplies and rest" and it is expected to leave for Pusan, South Korea, 5 October.

Press opinion here indicated that the arrival of the Carl Vinson is not merely for "supplies and rest" but to counter the daily growing Soviet fleets in the Pacific. The newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN pointed out that the United States is making efforts to turn the Japanese islands into "anti-Soviet front bases" and the coming of the Carl Vinson is just one of its steps in the efforts.

ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that U.S. nuclear-powered ships' call to Japanese ports has got more frequent since the Soviet military intrusion into Afghanistan. By now four aircraft carriers including the Carl Vinson and 20 nuclear-powered submarines have called at Japanese ports this year.

Local people held demonstrations in recent days against the anchoring of the Carl Vinson at Sasebo, demanding the ship leave the port immediately. The demonstrators indicated that nuclear weapons should not be brought into Japanese ports and Japan should not be turned into anti-Soviet front bases.

CSO: 4000/17

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN, U.S. TO CONDUCT JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES

OW032132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, 3 October (XINHUA)--The U.S. navy and marines stationed in Japan will hold a landing exercise on the Iwo Jima islands on 13 October, the Japanese Defense Facilities Administration Agency announced today.

This is the second such exercise since May last year. Eight hundred marines of the U.S. Naval Marine Division will land on the southern coast of the Iwo Jima islands which are considered important geographically. The Japanese Air Self-Defense Force planes on the islands will join the landing exercise.

KYODO reported today that Japan and the United States will conduct joint air exercises in Hokkaido and Kyushu next week.

The Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) announced today the exercise to be held in Hokkaido from 10 to 13 October will involve 98 ASDF planes including F-16 jet fighters and 48 U.S. F-15s based in Okinawa.

Twenty-eight F-15 ASDF fighters and 28 U.S. F-4 jet fighters from Iwakuni base, Yamaguchi Prefecture will take part in the 4-day air combat exercise in Hyushu starting 11 October.

It is reported that over 1,300 U.S. troops from the 22nd Battalion, 9th U.S. Infantry regiment have flown into the city of Chitose, Hokkaido Prefecture, to take part in the joint exercises starting tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/17

NORTHEAST ASIA

JSP DELEGATION ON TALKS WITH QIAO SHI, OTHERS

OW281221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing 28 September KYODO--China's communist party is anxious that Japan may develop into a major military power, a Japan Socialist Party delegation said Wednesday.

Qiao Shi, director of the party's general office, expressed the concern during the third round of political talks with the 11-member delegation led by JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi.

The Chinese party official also indicated anxiety about Japan's efforts to build up its defense capabilities to protect sea lanes up to 1,000-miles from Tokyo and Osaka, the delegation said.

Qiao told the largest Japanese opposition party China is not opposed to Japan having a capacity for self-defense but that it should be limited to a certain level.

Qiao did not refer to the 1960 Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, which the Japanese party proposes to scrap, or respond to Ishibashi's idea that Japan and China jointly propose establishment of a U.N. disarmament committee for the Asia-Pacific region, it said.

Ishibashi and his team, who came to Beijing Monday for a week-long visit to China, had two rounds of talks with Chinese party officials on Tuesday.

On Thursday, Ishibashi is scheduled to meet with communist party leader Hu Yaobang.

During the third round, the Chinese presented their views on the current international situation, which they described as "stirring and strained."

Responding to Ishibashi's contention that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone aims to make Japan a major military power, Qiao said he cannot say much for fear of intervening in Japanese domestic affairs.

But Qiao said it would be very serious if Japan, a major economic power, became a military power.

Japan would completely change its character if it played a military role in the Asia-Pacific region, Qiao was quoted as saying.

He stressed the need to prevent a possible revival of militarism in Japan.

On Sino-Soviet relations, the Chinese said Beijing hopes for an improvement in bilateral ties.

No progress was achieved, however, through two rounds of talks between deputy foreign ministers of the two communist giants in October 1982 and last March.

Qiao said he cannot foresee much progress from the next and third round scheduled in Beijing in October.

Qiao criticized Soviet leader Andropov for failing to touch on reduction of nuclear missiles deployed in Soviet Asia, the delegation said.

Andropov, in an interview with the official Soviet news paper PRAVDA on 27 August, said if a missile reduction agreement is reached with America the Soviet Union will scrap and not redeploy all medium-range missiles in Europe.

Andropov's offer seems a consideration to China at a glance but is not so in reality because he did not refer to 108 SS-20 missiles already deployed in Soviet Asia, Qiao said.

On Sino-U.S. relations, Qiao said Washington and Beijing have had strained ties since President Ronald Reagan came to power in January 1981.

The Chinese reaffirmed Beijing's stand that no country can intervene in China's domestic affairs, a reference to Taiwan.

Qiao also told the Japanese the two superpowers must take initiatives to achieve disarmament and maintain peace and that China stood for total prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

The Chinese accepted Ishibashi's invitation for the communist party to send a delegation to Japan next year to promote interchanges between the two parties, the delegation said.

Later in the day, Ishibashi and his group met Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan friendship association.

Wang, communist party politburo member, praised the Japanese party for making great contributions to reestablishment of Japan-China diplomatic ties in 1972, the delegation said.

Wang hailed past JSP leaders like the late Inejiro Asanuma, the late Tomomi Narita and Kozo Sasaki.

Ishibashi praised the late Liao Chengzhi, politburo member and president of the association, and the late Wang Xiaoyun, former minister-counsellor at the Chinese embassy in Tokyo, of making contributions to Japan-China friendship.

Ishibashi and his group will meet president and of state [as received] Li Xiannian on Saturday before leaving Beijing for home on Sunday.

NORTHEAST ASIA

SOUTH KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADERS SEEK DEMOCRACY

OW281702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 September (XINHUA)--A group of 24 South Korean politicians led by the top opposition leader, Kim Yong-Sam, launched yesterday a nonviolent campaign to revise the constitution, according to reports from Seoul

Kim, 55, a former presidential contender and leader of the outlawed new democratic party, the largest opposition party in South Korea, called for the release of all political prisoners; the repeal of all anti-democracy laws and greater freedom of the press.

Kim said in a statement that the supreme goal of the campaign is a thorough revision of the constitution and full democracy in South Korea." [Quotation mark as received]

The statement, co-signed by 23 former members of the opposition parties, said that the current constitution denies the South Korean people the right to choose their own government.

The constitution was adopted under martial law in 1980, a year after Chon Tu-Hwan came to power in a military coup. Under it, the president is chosen by an electoral college rather than by direct balloting.

The statement said that since last year, a number of financial scandals had been exposed. They are an eloquent testimony to the corrupt military dictatorship. "The only way to save the country from the present crisis is through the democratization," it said.

Kim Yong-Sam, who went on a 23-day hunger strike early this year for democracy, said that parliamentary democracy is being trampled underfoot in South Korea and for this reason, he does not want to see the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) holding its 70th general session in Seoul early next month.

CSO: 4000/17

NORTHEAST ASIA

HU YAOBANG, ISHIBASHI DISCUSS DEFENSE, HONG KONG

OW291127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing 29 September (KYODO)--China's communist party leader, Hu Yaobang, told a Japanese socialist party delegation Thursday that Japan's self-defense forces should be used to defend Japan, not to "expand" the state's power.

Hu, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC), made the comment during a meeting with Masashi Ishibashi, new chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Japan's largest opposition party.

Hu, however, refrained from commenting on what the JSP called the militaristic policy line of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, delegation sources said.

The three-hour meeting, held at Zhongnanhai in this capital, highlighted the week long visit to China by Ishibashi and his party, the first top-level contact between the JSP and the CPC since they established official party-to-party relations last March.

During the meeting with Ishibashi, Hu discussed Japan's defense posture and reportedly said: "Defense power is to defend a country, not to expand a country."

He was also quoted by the sources as saying that Japan's defense capability should not exceed the limit of self-defense.

Hu's remarks were an indication of China's view that Japan is allowed to possess defense power but it should have a certain limit in strength, diplomatic sources here said.

Hu also declined to discuss the JSP's criticism of Nakasone's defense buildup policy, saying he feared intervening in Japan's domestic affairs, they said.

The generally cautious attitude of the Chinese leader was regarded as an attempt to avoid any difference of views between his party and the JSP.

This was also linked to the fact that Hu is scheduled to visit Japan 23-30 November for talks with Nakasone and other Japanese leaders.

In the talks, Hu mentioned the questions of Taiwan and Hong Kong and said China has never demanded "an inch" of land of any country other than to have Taiwan returned to the motherland and regain the sovereignty of Hong Kong, according to the sources.

He reportedly said China would guarantee economic interests of Japanese companies in Hong Kong after it regains Hong Kong's sovereignty.

CSO: 4000/17

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE PRESS VIEWS MOVE TOWARD MILITARISM

OW190318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 19 Sep 83

["Roundup: Japanese Public Opinion Calls for Vigilance Against Undercurrent for Revitalizing Militarism"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Sep (XINHUA)--An undercurrent is tending to gain ground among a handful of Japanese advocating the revitalization of Japanese militarism and a reversal of the verdict on Japanese war criminals in the Second World War.

SANKEI SHIMBUN, a nationwide Japanese paper, published an editorial on August 15 openly accusing the post-war Far East international military tribunal of committing a "mistake" in trying the Japanese war criminals. Describing the trial as designing to take revenge on the defeated and warn them, the paper advocated a "reassessment of the past war."

The editorial, entitled "Why Taking Up Again the Subject of the Tokyo Trial," attributed the war to the "incapability in dealing with the situation by the Japanese war leaders who, forced to follow the trend, were therefore dragged into" the war.

Negating outrightly the basic facts about the role of the Japanese war criminals in masterminding the aggressive war, the editorial was aimed at absolving the most heinous war criminals like Hideki Tojo and Yasuji Okanura from their responsibility for the war.

The editorial also attacked the Far East international military tribunal for having fostered the concept that "Japan in the past was bad" and "damaged the plain standard of values of the Japanese people and their sense of patriotism."

This allegation is apparently in harmony with the tune raised last May by a handful of people at the "International Seminar on the Issue of the Tokyo Trial" who negated the aggressive intention of Japan and endorsed the Pacific war.

By so doing, they are trying to reverse the just verdict passed by the Far East international military tribunal on the Japanese war criminals and to revitalize the militaristic "measure of value", a spiritual prop to the war-time Japan.

Since this summer, a grand documentary film, "Tokyo Trial," has appeared on the Japanese screen which, lasting more than four hours to present once again the trial of the Japanese war criminals at the Far East international military tribunal, accentuates the defense provided by lawyers for the war criminals to the point of describing the war as "self-defense" and "not in violation of international law." Calling also the war criminals as "heroes who love their country," the film even goes so far as to say that the international trial of the war criminals were revenge made by the winning countries on the defeated.

The film also presents a lot of shots showing about a dozen of Japanese war criminals pleading "not guilty", accompanied by captions spotlighting the position of the defendants that they "couldn't have plotted unjustified actions" and "couldn't have waged the aggressive war" and saying that the trial was "fundamentally wrong."

However, when touching on the massive aggressive war launched by Japan against China, the captions say that "On July 7 in 1937, the Japanese troops in military exercises near Lugo Bridge (Marco Polo Bridge) outside Beijing encountered with Chinese troops, marking, therefore, the beginning of the undeclared war." This is a sheer distortion of history which is aimed at absolving the Japanese aggressors from their crimes of launching the war.

What must be noted is that this undercurrent aimed at reversing the verdict given against the war criminals has long existed in Japan. As early as December 1948, the year when Hideki Tojo and other six first class war criminals were hanged, there were persons who wrote books to glorify them. Some even stole their ashes from the cemeteries and built up the "grave of the seven national martyrs" for them.

In June 1980, a "monument" was erected at their execution site in Tokyo. In May, 1982, a bronze statue of a first class war criminal and the "monument of the martyrs" of the war were erected in Fukuoka. And the Japanese authorities went so far as to hold a large scale memorial meeting to mourn those who died during the war of aggression against China and the Pacific war.

All this, apart from the visit by Japanese officials to the Yasukuni shrine, were by no means isolated and accidental events.

This undercurrent related above has been criticised by public opinion at home and many honest people abroad.

Talking about the Tokyo trial, a signed article in YOMIURI SHIMBUN on August 14 pointed out, "Many people in Japan believe that this is a verdict given against the long-standing dark politics and the military and aggressive policy pursued abroad mainly by the military authorities. They hold that the verdict is reasonable."

The article entitled "The Aggression Must not Be Legalized" noted that the Asian countries feared that "the wheel of history might be turned back if the offensive economic activities are in a position to manipulate the military forces."

Many Japanese people have pointed out that it is impossible to blot out at a stroke the grave losses the Japanese militarists had inflicted upon the Chinese people and the peoples of the Southeast Asian nations in their wars of aggression.

These historical facts must be categorically recognized and respected so as to prevent the repetition of the historical mistakes.

CSO: 4000/24

NORTHEAST ASIA()

NAKASONE ON VIGILANCE AGAINST SOVIET THREAT

OW221055 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Sep (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday Japan should keep vigilance against the threat from the Soviet Union as the Sea of Okhotsk has become waters of great military significance for Soviet nuclear strategy.

Speaking on the present military situation in the Far East at a budget committee meeting of the Japanese House of Councillors Wednesday afternoon, Nakasone said: "I have come to the new understanding that since the Soviet Union has adopted a new nuclear strategic policy, the Sea of Okhotsk is becoming important sea waters." Nakasone added that the Sea of Okhotsk is the only Soviet inland sea which has become an impact area of Soviet ballistic inter-continental missiles launched from Ural and a safe base from where ballistic missiles can be launched from sub-marines. The Japanese prime minister stressed that Japan must be on the alert in face of the potential Soviet threat since Japan is just on the southern tip of the above-mentioned sea.

Nakasone also touched on the Soviet deployment of ground troops on the Japanese northern territories. He said that without Japan's knowing it, considerable Soviet military forces have been placed there. However, Japan would not do such a stupid thing as to increase its own defense capability to the extent that it can match the Soviets'. That means, he said, Japan will rely on the United States for containing the Soviet nuclear might, and it will take a serious attitude in adjusting its forces needed for defending its islands.

CSO: 4000/24

NORTHEAST ASIA

S. KOREAN 'PROVOCATIONS' PROTESTED AT PANMUNJOM

OW270838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (XINHUA)--The South Korean military provocations today "against our side in the demilitarized zone south of Panmunjom in the Western sector of the front" were protested by the senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the military armistice commission.

According to KCNA, at around 15:00 today the enemy "committed the criminal act of sending two armed helicopters into the air above the spot about 1,650 metres east of the military demarcation line (MDL) marker No 0046."

Earlier at dawn, the South Korean soldiers who took position under cover of gloom near the spot 650 metres northeast of the MDL marker No 0025, fired scores of bullets from a large-calibre machinegun at the post of the DPRK side at around 06:45.

Han Chuekyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the military armistice commission, pointed out in his telephone notice to the "UN Military Command" side that the above mentioned provocations were a crude violation of the armistice agreement and an act keying up the tension in the DMZ. He demanded that the "UN Military Command" side take responsible steps to prevent the recurrence of such criminal acts.

CSIL 4000/24

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

WAR RISK IN JAPAN-U.S. TREATY--Tokyo, 20 Sep (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today Japan may be involved in war because of the "Far East article" of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Speaking at a session of the House of Representatives budget committee this morning, Nakasone noted, "We should consider the issue from the point of our national interest. If the 'Far East article' is applied unconditionally in accordance with the Americans' interpretation, I can't say the danger of being involved in a war does not exist." The "Far East article" refers to article six of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. It stipulates that U.S. land, and sea forces can use Japan's installations and areas to "contribute to the security of Japan and the international peace and security in the Far East." Nakasone's remarks were made in response to communist representative Seiji Masamori's interpellations. "What is important is to implement the security treaty independently so as to keep Japan from being drawn into a war," Nakasone said after admitting the danger of war involvement. [Text] [OW202320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 20 Sep 83]

U.S. CULTURAL CENTER IN S.KOREA BOMBED--Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--One man was killed and five others injured when a time bomb exploded last night at the U.S. Cultural Center in South Korea's Taegu City, 350 kilometers southeast of Seoul, according to reports reaching here. The dead was a 17-year-old student who had found a bag at the entrance to the U.S. Cultural Center and reported it to the police. When he helped the police open it, the bomb exploded, killing the student instantly, destroying part of the five-story building and shattering windows of a nearby bank. After yesterday's explosion, police rushed to the area to search for possible suspects involved in the event. This is the second major incident at a U.S. Cultural Center in South Korea recently. In March last year, the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was set on fire by a group of students in an anti-government protest. [Text] [OW230815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 23 Sep 83]

DPRK EXTOLS FRIENDSHIP WITH CHINA--Pyongyang, 16 Sep (XINHUA)--The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN today praised the development of the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples. The paper said the friendship between the two parties and two peoples of Korea and China has been strengthened in every field, since the visit to China by President Kim Il-song in September last year. The editorial said that the recent visit to Korea of the Chinese party and government delegation, led by Peng Zhen and Hu Qili, has made a great

contribution to further consolidating the traditional friendship between Korea and China. To strengthen the good relations between the two parties and the two peoples is the guarantee of peace and security and against the war danger in Asia, it added. [Text] [OW161445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 16 Sep 83]

U.S.-JAPAN JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE--Tokyo, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--A large-scale Japan-U.S. joint naval exercise began in waters around Japan today, according to a KYODO report. Japan's maritime self-defense force described the drill as the largest-scale exercise in the past five years. The naval exercise is reportedly aimed at checking alertness and flexibility in the defense of Japan's 1,000 nautical mile "sealanes". Participating in the once-in-five-year exercise were all mainstay units of Japan's maritime self-defense force and U.S. Navy Seventh Fleet's six warships including the 7,800-ton destroyer, Elliott, and two nuclear-powered submarines. The joint exercise scheduled from September 25 to October 5 is to be confronted with an approaching typhoon. [Text] [OW251844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1350 GMT 25 Sep 83]

JAPAN-USSR RESUME AIR SERVICE--Tokyo, 27 September (XINHUA)--Japan will resume regular civilian flights to and from the Soviet Union Thursday but continue to prohibit government employees from using the Soviet airline Aeroflot. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda announced at a press conference this morning that Japan will end its second-stage sanctions against the Soviet Union. The sanctions, taken two weeks ago in response to the Soviet downing of a South Korean civilian plane, banned regular air service between the two countries starting 15 September. But the chief cabinet secretary said Japan will maintain the first-stage sanctions, which include the boycott of the Soviet airline. Gotoda added that the Japanese government will continue to thoroughly investigate Soviet responsibility in the downing of the Korean plane and try to establish the true cause of the incident so as to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy. [Text] [OW281327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 28 Sep 83]

JAPAN ALERT TO USSR MOVES--Tokyo, 29 September (XINHUA)--Japanese public opinion has been alerted by the recent Soviet military reinforcement in Japan's northern territories. Quoting military sources, the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported today that the Soviet Union has stepped up its military capability in the area since the end of last year by replacing some of its out-dated MIG-17 fighters. Last December, it said, 11 MIG-21s were deployed in the Etorofu, one of the four small islands north of Hokkaido seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. But the fighters were redeployed to some other areas in May to make way for 12 MIG-23 fighter-bombers which flew in on 22 August. The paper also pointed out that the Soviet Air Force stationed in the South Sakhalin (Kuye) Islands has been strengthened after Soviet fighters shot down a Korean airliner on 1 September. There has also been a marked increase in scrambling by Soviet fighters in the Far East, it said. [Text] [OW290816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 29 Sep 83]

CONFEDERAL REPUBLIC OF KORYO--Pyongyang, 3 October (XINHUA)--NODONG SINMUN carried an editorial today on Korean President Kim Il-song's recent proposal for running the proposed Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by the north and south in turn. The editorial, entitled "Institution of North-South Confederation is Most Reasonable Way for National Reunification of Korea," said that Korean President Kim Il-song in his speech at the recent Korean National Day banquet clarified anew the method of management of the unified government of a confederal state. The editorial said: the new proposal envisages that as the unified government of a confederal state, the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee elect their respective co-chairmen both from the north and south who will run these bodies in turn. It added that the proposal would make it possible to equally share power of the unified state and manage the unified government in a most fair way. [Text] [OW030926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 3 Oct 83]

SEOUL STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST 'GOVERNMENT'--Pyongyang, 29 September (XINHUA)--Over 1,000 students of Yonsei University of South Korea today held a demonstration against the "government," demanding the present regime step down, said a report from Seoul. According to eye-witnesses, the demonstration started at noon soon after a student dropped leaflets from the university library building. The students shouted slogans such as "dissolve the government shored up by violence and troops," and threw stones at the policemen who were called to the scene to disperse the demonstrators with teargas. The demonstration lasted nearly 2 hours and left at least five students arrested. Since the beginning of this year, students in South Korea have intensified their struggle against the "government." More than 140 demonstrations were reported during last school term. Students from Seoul National University and other major schools have stepped up their actions against the South Korean regime in the new term beginning this month. [Text] [OW300124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 30 Sep 83]

JAPANESE RELATIONS WITH PRC--Tokyo, 26 September (XINHUA)--About 73 percent of the Japanese favor friendly relations with China, according to the results of a poll on foreign relations released by the prime minister's office yesterday. The poll shows that about 88 percent of the people believe the relationship between Japan and China is "important," and about 73 percent of them hold that in Asia, Japan should maintain "intimate relations" with China. Compared with a poll held five years ago, the percentage in favor of good relations with China has increased by a big margin. According to the newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN such kind of poll was held every year. This year, questionnaires were sent to 3,000 adults and about 77 percent of them responded. The poll also shows that about 75 percent of the people "don't think" that Japan-Soviet relations are "in a good state." More than half of them believe that the Soviet Union lacks sincerity in solving the Northern Territory problem. [Text] [OW260915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 26 Sep 83]

JAPAN CONCERNED OVER SOVIET SS-20'S--Tokyo, 28 September (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday expressed "grave concern" over an alleged increase of Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in the Far East. "The Soviet Union has already deployed in the Far East a total of 108 SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles and the number is still on the increase," said Nakasone at a session of the administrative reform committee of the house of representatives. He expressed the hope that the Soviets would reduce the number of SS-20s now deployed in the Far East. A report from the Japanese daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, quoting defense agency sources, today also confirmed the Soviet increase of SS-20s in the area. [Text] [OW280431 Beijing XINHUA in English 0310 GMT 28 Sep 83]

CSO: 4000/7

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NICARAGUA SAYS U.S. BEHIND SEAPORT BOMBING

OW100912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--Two planes that had flown from Honduras today bombed the port of Corinto, on Nicaragua's Pacific coast, but no casualties have yet been found, according to an official announcement.

The announcement, issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, said that the two planes dropped four U.S. high-powered bombs on the seaport. Under fire from Nicaraguan anti-aircraft guns, one of the planes flew to Honduras and the other, which had been damaged, flew to the south.

The announcement said the Foreign Ministry has asked the Honduran Government to investigate this serious incident.

As the bombs dropped at Corinto were U.S. made, the government statement said that this shows that the United States is the chief perpetrator of terrorist actions against the Nicaraguan people.

In addition, three Honduran gunboats and several planes reportedly attacked two Nicaraguan gunboats in Nicaragua's territorial waters yesterday. A radio operator of the Nicaraguan Navy was killed. But the Honduran Navy today denied the report that it had made the attack.

CSO: 4000/21

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MANAGUA BOMBED BY ANTIGOVERNMENT PLANES

OW091401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--Two planes flown by anti-government forces bombed Nicaragua's capital city at dawn today but apparently caused no casualties, according to an announcement issued by the Foreign Ministry here.

This was the first air attack on the capital ever attempted by anti-Sandinista forces.

The announcement said one of the two planes, which had flown in from Costa Rica, attacked Managua's international airport. But it was shot down by anti-aircraft guns on the ground and its two pilots were killed.

Another plane dropped bombs near the home of Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and then flew to Costa Rica.

The Nicaraguan Government has lodged a strong protest with the U.S. Government because the planes and bombs used by the anti-government forces were proved to have been supplied by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Foreign Ministry statement said the air attack once again showed who the real enemies of the Nicaraguan people are and also exposed the true face of the Reagan administration. Although talking peace and pledging support to the efforts made by the Contadora Group, the Reagan administration continues to provide Nicaraguan anti-government forces with weapons and financial assistance.

The statement noted that Nicaragua has asked the Costa Rican Government to launch an investigation into this serious incident.

CSO: 4000/21

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PANAMA CONFERENCE, CONTRADORA DOCUMENTS PRAISED

OW121303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA)--Mexican and Nicaraguan foreign ministers have affirmed the achievements of the meeting of nine Latin American foreign ministers held in Panama recently, according to reports reaching here.

In Mexico City, Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said on September 10 that the "Document of Intention" adopted by the meeting serves as a base for starting negotiations to bring about peace in Central America.

He said the five Central American countries will regard the document as "a base for mutual understanding" because the meeting, when drafting the document, consulted the "Cancun declaration on peace in Central America" adopted by leaders of the four Contradora countries and the peace document drafted by Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

In Managua, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said on the same day that the nine foreign ministers had for the first time reached a certain consensus and worked together to seek a settlement of issues of common interest so as to help Latin American countries, even countries outside the region, reach an agreement on the guarantee for the security of Central American countries.

D'Escoto said although the meeting of the Contradora group has gained certain achievements, there would be no dramatic change in the situation so long as Ronald Reagan insists on his attempt to subject the people in various countries to coercion with armed forces.

CSO: 4000/21

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ZHAO MESSAGE TO ST CHRISTOPHER, NEVIS

OW180354 Beijing XINHUA in English [no time given] 18 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 18 Sep (XINHUA)--Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, today sent a message to Kennedy Simmonds, prime minister of the Federation of St Christopher and Nevis, extending warm congratulations on its independence. Text of the greeting message follows:

Basseterre

His Excellency Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds of the Federation of St Christopher and Nevis, I extend warm congratulations to you and to the government and people of the Federation on behalf of the government and people of the People's Republic of China. I wish to take this opportunity to inform you of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize the Federation of St Christopher and Nevis. I hope that the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples will develop daily.

May the people of the Federation of St Christopher and Nevis continue to achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding their national independence and building their country.

Zhao Ziyang

Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China
Beijing, 18 September 1983

CSO: 4000/21

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CENTRAL AMERICAN DEFENSE COUNCIL REVIVED

OW032100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala have agreed to revive a military alliance known as Condeca to safeguard "democracy" in the region.

A communique issued a day after a secret six-hour meeting of military chiefs of the three countries in Guatemala Saturday said the participants considered a reactivation of Condeca as necessary to confront the problems in Central America "in a coordinated, harmonious and unified manner", according to reports from Guatemala City.

Condeca (Central American defense Council) was formed by El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua in the early 1960s. It ceased to function after a brief border war between El Salvador and Honduras in 1969. In 1979, Nicaragua withdrew from the alliance following the Sandinista revolution.

Military chiefs of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala were joined by Chief of U.S. Southern Command in Panama Paul Gorman. Chief of Panamanian National Guard participated in the meeting as observer while Costa Rica declined to attend.

The meeting incurred strong reaction from Nicaragua, whose Defense Minister Humberto Ortega charged that the revival of Condeca was aimed at countering Salvadoran guerrillas and Nicaragua.

Political observers in Central America believe that the result of the meeting has increased the tension in the region.

CSO: 4000/14

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

SAN JACINTO ANNIVERSARY--Managua, 14 Sep (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan Junta coordinator Daniel Ortega today accused the United States of pushing a policy of expansionism which poses a threat to the peoples in the world, those of the Central American countries in particular. He made the accusation at a rally to mark the 127th anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto. In 1856 in San Jacinto, the Nicaraguan people for the first time defeated the U.S. forces which invaded Nicaragua. After 127 years, the U.S. imperialists remain the principal enemy of Nicaragua, Ortega said. He added the U.S. Government answered the efforts made by the Contradista Group for searching peace in Central America with "blatant and increasingly dangerous military actions." Referring to the bombing of Managua, capital of Nicaragua, by planes of anti-Sandinista forces a few days ago, Ortega said by using the territories of Honduras the United States tries to justify such bombing as normal acts. He also announced that the Sandinista government lost some 800 soldiers in battles from January 1 to September 8, while the anti-government forces, 1,081 [Text] [OW151147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 15 Sep 83]

MEXICAN ARREST OF U.S. FISHING VESSEL--Mexico City, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--The Mexican Navy Sunday arrested another U.S. shrimp boat which illegally entered Mexico's exclusive fishing zone. This was the 41st U.S. fishing vessel arrested by Mexico since the beginning of this year. It was fishing in the port of Tamaulipas when arrested. Together with one ton of poached shrimps, this vessel and its crew were escorted to Tampico Port to await further action by the Mexican authorities. Mexican waters are abundant with fish and shrimps and shrimps are in season, U.S. fishing vessels often sneak into the Mexico's exclusive fishing zone to fish. [Text] [OW120830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 12 Sep 83]

ST CHRISTOPHER, NEVIS BECOMES UN MEMBER--United Nations, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--The UN General Assembly today admitted Saint Christopher and Nevis as the 158th member state of the United Nations. Since the signing of the UN Charter in San Francisco, 92 countries have attained independence and joined the United Nations. Saint Christopher and Nevis achieved independence on September 19 this year. This is the result of the long struggles waged by the people there and a new victory in the whole struggle of decolonization. [Text] [OW231923 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 23 Sep 83]

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY CONDEMNED--Mexico City, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--About 2,000 American scholars issued a statement here yesterday condemning the U.S. Government's policy toward Central America. The American scholars, here to attend an annual meeting of the Association of Latin America Studies, expressed opposition to the U.S. Government's practice of supplying arms to the Government of El Salvador and training military personnel for it, increasing assistance to the Guatemalan Army and encouraging militarization in Honduras. On Nicaragua, the scholars said the Reagan administration was attempting to overthrow the government in that country. This policy "violates the fundamental human right principle and its against the will of the U.S. Congress and the American people," they noted. The annual meeting, which ended today, was the first ever held outside the United States. Researchers on Latin America from most U.S. universities participated in the gathering. [Text] [OW020828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 2 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/14

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEED TO ESTABLISH STATE SECURITY MINISTRY DISCUSSED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 83 pp 51-52

[Article: "Why Is It Necessary To Establish the State Military Commission and the Ministry of State Security?"]

[Text] In the course of studying documents of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, two questions were raised in letters from Chang Junxiu [1603 6511 4423] of the Taiyuan Municipal Telecommunications Bureau of Shanxi Province, Meng Wanchun [1322 5502 2504] of the union of the second subbureau under the Fifth Bureau of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power and Jin Kunping [6855 2492 1627] of First Chongyi Construction Company of Wuan County of Hebei Province. The following are the questions and answers:

Question: We have had the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense, why is it necessary to establish the PRC Central Military Commission?

Answer: The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a people's armed force led by the Communist Party of China. As far as party functions are concerned, it is necessary to have a special organ to lead the army. Therefore, it is necessary to establish the CPC Central Committee Military Commission to guarantee party leadership over the army. Members of this organ are determined by the CPC Central Committee and its chairman is elected from among Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

Since the founding of the People's Republic China, the PLA has become the state army and an important component in the state apparatus. The important position of the army in the state should be clearly defined. As far as state functions are concerned. It is necessary to have an organ to lead the armed forces throughout the country. The new constitution stipulates: "The PRC Central Military Commission leads all the armed forces in the country." This is why it is necessary to establish the State Central Military Commission. The State Central Military Commission is different from the Ministry of National Defense. The Ministry of National Defense is a ministry under the State Council. Its function is to "lead and manage undertakings of national defense construction." The PRC Central Military Commission employs the chairman responsibility system. Its chairman is elected by the National People's Congress and is responsible to the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee.

The 1975 and 1978 constitutions stipulate that the chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission leads the armed forces throughout the country. This stipulation confuses party and state functions and obscures the position of armed forces in state organs. Summing up historical experiences since the founding of our country, and in light of our country's actual situations and needs, the new constitution has properly defined the position of the army in state systems. Now, the State Central Military Commission has been established to be the policymaking body of all armed forces in the country. However, its establishment does not affect the CPC's leadership over the army. Because the party's leading role in state political life is clearly defined in the new constitution; the constitution, at the same time, also stipulates that the party must conduct its activities within the limits provided by the constitution and the laws. The establishment of the PRC Central Military Commission indicates that our country has further institutionalized the system of people's democratic dictatorship.

Question: Why is it necessary to establish the Ministry of State Security? How does it differ from the Ministry of Public Security in function? The Ministry of State Security is established to ensure the security of the state and strengthen counterespionage work. The struggle between espionage and counterespionage is very intense in the world arena today. Particularly since China adopted the open policy, foreign espionage and secret service agencies have stepped up information-gathering, attempts to steal state secrets, infiltration by secret agents and subversive and sabotage activities to jeopardize our state security and undermine our socialist system and socialist modernization. In order to strengthen the leadership over state security work, the First Session of the Sixth NPC approved the establishment of the Ministry of State Security. Before the Ministry of State Security was established, its function had been exercised by the Ministry of Public Security. Since the establishment of the Ministry of State Security, the Ministry of Public Security has mainly functioned to punish domestic counter-revolutionaries and safeguard social security. The two work in close coordination but have different tasks. Both are organs of the people's democratic dictatorship.

12302

CSO: 4005/1126

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PATRIARCHISM OF SOME LEADERS CRITICIZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 83 p 8

[Article by Cai Yi [5591 2011]: "On 'Obedience'"]

[Text] Many childhood memories have grown dim, but one thing remains with me for life: Whenever I went away from my parents for a short while or left for school, my mother would always admonish me repeatedly to "be obedient;" "heed the words of your father and your mother;" "listen to the teachers." Her expectant eyes and eager tone condensed the commonplace ways of conducting oneself and the principle of handling affairs and treating others which she taught me, and her entire feelings and expectations.

In an instant, the child has become a father, with sons and daughters and the burdens of parenting. Nevertheless, "be obedient" remain the two words to teach my children. Actually, it is not just my personal experience. Many have grown up with these two words of their parents and are in turn passing them on to the next generation.

Mulling it over carefully, I find the words "be obedient" correct. Having seen much of the world, the older people are rich in the lessons of experience. Listening to their words and using them as mirrors of life will naturally reduce one's detours and mishaps. However, beginning in some unknown dynasty, the orders of the parents were endowed with an absolute authority, and this norm in managing the family was applied to affairs. In those days, the parents used "obedience" as the criterion to determine whether the child had a "future," and the emperors followed the same criterion when appointing bureaucrats. The best people were those who were filial at home and loyal to the "state." Yet, how much vitality was wiped out?!

After the victory of the revolution, basic changes occurred in social life. The orders of the parents and the words of the sages must undergo tests by the Marxist science and social practice before they are either accepted or rejected. Marxism enabled our state to build a brand-new

socialist comradely relationship between father and son and between the superior and the subordinate, and taught us to be "obedient to the party." An unprecedented change, it has become an important factor in managing the household and affairs, and even in appointing the competent and selecting the capable. However, in some corners, certain responsible cadres have a strong feudal consciousness. Their will is not to be opposed, nor their dignity infringed. By "heeding the party's words," they mean heeding their words, even if they violate the party's principles. Anyone refusing to obey is charged with "refusing to obey the party;" anyone dissenting is taught a lesson. When appointing cadres and "training successors" in their domain, they also cite the major principles, but deep down, it depends on whether their words are obeyed.

A while ago in society, the story of Bole [ancient expert on horses] and winged horses was widely recalled: The winged horses remain undiscovered mainly because there is no Bole. It only gives half the fact. The other half is that many winged horses have been publicly recognized. With their talent, courage and insight, they have no need of a Bole to discover them, yet they are left out in the cold, retaliated against and attacked. Upon investigation, it is found that those censured for "refusing to obey" either expressed opinions on the unhealthy trends of the leaders or had the habit of making suggestions. In short, they are not docile. Thus, when it comes to the words "be obedient," there is the necessity to eliminate the feudal patriarchal consciousness in the minds of some people.

As the practice of the socialist construction tells us, we must heed the party's words and the Marxist tenets and uphold the four basic principles, instead of "heeding my words." Only by starting from here will a vivid and lively political situation be further developed.

6080

CSO: 4005/1137

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRITICISM OF COMPETENT LEADERS ATTRIBUTED TO JEALOUSY

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Wang Sheng [3769 5116]: "A Word to Those Who Are Jealous of the Competent"]

[Text] In the current organizational reform, a group of intellectuals in their primes has moved up to the leadership posts, greatly reinforcing the leading groups of the various levels and beginning to fulfill the needs of the four modernizations. In face of this situation, most comrades are pleased. However, due to the remnant ultra-leftwing ideology, the forces of habit, conservative thinking and bourgeois individualism, criticisms of all kinds are also heard constantly: "So-and-so is an expert in his profession, but politically unqualified;" "so-and-so is too young, and cannot take charge;" "so-and-so was not much of anything in the past;" "so-and-so is severed from the masses;" "so-and-so is conceited and self-satisfied;" etc. Those making criticisms seem to feel an endless concern.

Is an individual politically unqualified just because he is an expert in his profession? What is politics? The four modernizations pursued today are the greatest politics. Whether devotion to socialism, enthusiasm for the four modernizations or comprehension of the party's lines, principles and policies, they are all closely linked with professional work. How can profession and politics be placed on opposite sides? Does the youth of an individual make it impossible for him to take charge? Chairman Mao was only 40 at the time of the Zunyi Meeting. In the early days after the founding of the nation, most of our leaders of the various levels were in their 30's and 40's. Undergoing practical and effective tempering at their posts, did they not gradually grow more mature and experienced? "Conceited and self-satisfied," "severed from the masses," etc. are impressive words on the surface, but actually, they refer to those who study assiduously, have the courage to innovate and to criticize, and refuse to follow blindly. As for criticizing someone for being not much of anything in the past, it is the failure to view problems with the developmental insight and sinking in the metaphysical quagmire.

Han Yu, a writer of the Tang dynasty, wrote a paper entitled "On Destruction," discussing the principle that, "when a thing is accomplished, slander arises; when the moral attainment ascends, defamation follows." In other words, achievements are followed by slander, and high moral attainment is accompanied by attack. Are not the ridicule of the labor models and active elements and the persecution of intellectuals of achievements in some of our areas the result of jealousy of the competent? Why? Han Yu said: "Laziness and jealousy go hand in hand;" "the lazy cannot improve himself, and the jealous fears other people's improvement." When one is lazy, naturally one is unable to improve, and one fears other people's improvement. One is worried lest someone else wins a good reputation. This kind of people requires leniency of themselves, but stringently of others, "dwelling on one thing and disregarding the remaining 10; going into the past and ignoring the new." They concentrate on one flaw and disregard the 10 good points, stress the past defects and ignore the progress made. "Instead of the common standard, they demand others to be saints." When it comes to promoting intellectuals to leadership work, they often accompany abstract endorsement with concrete rejection, verbal support with inner disagreement, and surface respect with sabotage behind the back. They look at their own good points with a microscope and the flaws of others with a magnifying glass. Lu Xun once lamented: "I cannot understand why the Chinese people are so calm about the old conditions yet so worried about the new opportunities; why they are so reconciliatory toward the facts accomplished yet so demanding of the new things." I feel that, besides the ultra-leftwing ideology and the forces of habit, jealousy because of laziness and slander because of jealousy cannot but be an important reason. As proved by practice, if they do not promptly realize their mistakes and repent, but continue to develop, they will often run the danger of destroying the competent and injuring the able, exposing themselves and eating their own bitter fruit. I only hope that these people will promptly enhance their awareness, broaden their minds and render true support to the new comrades in their work, in order to build the bridge and pave the road for a new phase of the socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/1137

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ANTICOMMUNIST WRITER'S WORKS CRITICIZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 83 p 5

[Article: "WENYI BAO No 8 Carries an Article Commenting on Hsia Chih-ching's 'History of Modern Chinese Fiction'"]

[Text] WENYI BAO No 8 issue of 1983 carries an article by Yuan Liangjun [5913 5328 7486], entitled "Comments on Hsia Chih-ching's 'History of Modern Chinese Fiction.'"

The article states: "The History of Modern Chinese Fiction," written in English by Hsia Chih-ching, an American scholar of Chinese origin, and published in 1961, has reportedly become a required textbook in some European and American universities for teaching modern Chinese fiction and even the whole of modern Chinese literature. However, after repeatedly reading this book, people regretfully point out that Hsia's anticommunist stand has engendered a number of erroneous concepts toward Chinese society, the Chinese revolution and modern Chinese literature, and these concepts in turn constitute his mortal wound.

1. The anticommunist stand engenders serious political pragmatism. Hsia's book has actually given people a model of critique. That is: As long as a writer is anticommunist, his works must be great, outstanding and lofty; as long as a writer is a communist, his works must be shallow, paltry and inferior; and a touching and successful book will turn into a failure and become worthless, lifeless and dull overnight once its writer has contact with or supports the Communist Party. Vilification, distortion, depreciation and obliteration of Lu Xun, Mao Dun, Guo Moruo, Ding Ling and Zhao Shuli and praises of anticommunist writers such as Chang Ai-ling and Chiang Kuei in Hsia's book are all groundless subjective assumptions generated under the guidance of the anti-communist stand.

2. Prejudice in religion leads to depreciation and obliteration of all modern Chinese literature. The scholar of Chinese descendant, Mr Hsia Chih-ching, has shown a surprisingly disdainful attitude and national inferiority complex toward modern Chinese fiction and even the whole of modern Chinese literature. He has claimed on many occasions that "modern Chinese fiction is not good enough" and modern Chinese literature is "shallow" and "superficial." What is his reason? He believes that the key is that the "tradition of Chinese literature lacks a religious concept that helps people face up to their life." The

existence of a religious spirit has actually become a touchstone for distinguishing good literature from poor literature. Mr Hsia's religious prejudice is indeed very extreme.

3. Prejudice in history covers up the genuine law of history. While discussing the law of the development of the whole of modern Chinese literature, Hsia's book has either failed to express any views at all or made out-and-out idealistic explanations. For example, he says that the War of Resistance Against Japan gave the Communist Party "more opportunities to play with literature." He says: "Under the name of being patriotic, the Communist Party made literature serve its own objective. Therefore, modern Chinese literature deteriorated during the War of Resistance Against Japan." This is a very strange kind of logic. How could he not contradict himself by using such a historical prejudice to discuss the law of the history of modern Chinese literature?

4. Prejudice in the arts engenders a number of erroneous evaluations. Mr Hsia believes that "the literary value of books is incompatible with belief in ideals and concern with the destiny of mankind. By this criterion of criticism, he belittles and obliterates "left-wing writers" while chanting the praises of what he calls "independent writers." For example, he says that Shen Tsung-wen "was able to reject from the very beginning the cliché the Communist Party used to explain Chinese social structure, feudalism and imperialism." He "stands upright, representing the artistic conscience and the unyielding and upright characteristics of intellectuals." On the surface, these remarks seem to be praising Shen. In fact these remarks have placed Shen in a political position diametrically opposed to the party and the people. Such a view is very unlikely to be agreed with even by Shen himself. Mr Hsia's evaluation of "Wei Cheng" is not practical and realistic either. He says that this novel is the "most interesting and most carefully written novel and probably the greatest in modern Chinese literature." Hsia also asserts that it will be the "most appreciated work among future generations." This makes it impossible for us to understand his view. Even the writer himself will have difficulty accepting such praise.

In conclusion, the article states: Some of Hsia's artistic analyses are not completely worthless. These are precisely those which have nothing to do with anticommunist sermons. We can imagine that if Mr Hsia completely forsakes his anticommunist sermons, he may be able to write a decent history of modern Chinese fiction of certain academic value.

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CSO: 4005/1122

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADVERTISING FOR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL JOBS ENCOURAGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Xu Fan [6079 0416] of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel:
"Inviting Applications for Jobs Is a Reform of the Personnel System"]

[Text] In the past few years, some localities have hired people to fill vacancies in the scientific and technical [S&T] field by inviting applications for jobs. Some comrades object to this. They think such a practice is "divorced from party leadership" and a "practice of bourgeois liberalization." How should we view this issue?

We believe that inviting applications is an effective measure which will help S&T personnel bring into play their intelligence and wisdom and a step toward success in reforming the personnel system.

The placement of S&T personnel is very irrational in our country. The number of S&T personnel in defense industries is double the number in civil industries, the number in heavy industries is five times that in light and textile industries and the number in units owned by the whole people is ten times that of units owned by collectives. The structure of S&T personnel is in disproportion in regard to their trades, professions, specialties and ages. The outstanding expression of the disproportion in trades and professions is a serious shortage of managerial specialists. The expression of the disproportion in specialties is a great disparity between the number of persons engaged in studies of basic theories and applied sciences and the number of persons engaged in scientific research and technical work. It is also quite common that S&T personnel fail to apply to their work what they have studied or what they are good at. The phenomenon that S&T personnel are "owned by departments, units and regions" is serious and has substantially hampered their initiative and creativity. By analyzing the personnel system, we can determine that we lack an effective management system for S&T personnel.

The appearance and promotion of the practice--inviting applications for jobs--has begun and is altering this situation. There are three advantages as far as the practice itself is concerned. The first is being open. It uses mass media to announce who can apply, fields concerned, qualifications, conditions and procedures. This can eliminate secrecy which should not exist in personnel work and prevent unhealthy workstyles. The second advantage is being direct.

Employers and applicants can meet in person and understand each other. Once a "deal" is struck, the employee can start to work immediately. This can reduce blindness and avoid hiring the wrong persons. The third advantage is the voluntary nature. Employers provide the best possible working and living conditions for their employees and applicants voluntarily go wherever they can perform best. The needs of enterprises, the wishes of individuals and necessary conditions are thus closely combined by inviting applications for jobs. Given the needs of society, inviting applications for jobs can take the initiative and actively transfer, place and use S&T personnel and give full play to their intelligence and wisdom. How can such a good thing which benefits both the state and the people be considered "bourgeois liberalization?"

Medium and small cities and enterprises have invited applications for jobs from large cities, enterprises and units; the light and textile industries, which badly need to be developed, have invited applications from heavy industries; remote areas have invited applications from inland areas and units owned by collectives have invited applications from all-member ownership units. Inviting applications for jobs has been practice at various echelons and in various forms, regardless of the limits of provinces, regions, cities and counties. This has begun to solve the problems of S&T personnel in placement, structure and specialties; overcome such malpractices as "those in charge of persons do not understand persons and those who need persons have no right to transfer persons"; and eliminated such phenomena as red tape, a dilatory work-style and shifting responsibility in personnel management. Inviting applications for jobs is a breakthrough in the unitary personnel management system and conducive to establishing a whole set of S&T personnel systems suited to the four modernizations. It meets the needs of the economic development of society and conforms to the party's policies on intellectuals. Instead of being divorced from party leadership, inviting applications for jobs is a concrete demonstration of the party's principles and policies.

The new atmosphere brought about by inviting applications for jobs can better explain itself. The most noticeable effect created by it is that the S&T personnel's enthusiasm has been brought into full play. Xuzhou Municipality has hired more than 600, Xiangfan Municipality has hired more than 800 and other localities have hired various numbers of S&T personnel by inviting applications for jobs. These persons, willing to forgo food and sleep to give counsel, have devoted their knowledge and talent to operating and managing enterprises, training and bringing up talented persons, tackling major technical problems, creating new products and techniques and revitalizing enterprises and have scored promising achievements in these fields. This shows the advantages of inviting applications for jobs. The second effect created by it is that it has helped cities and units where there is a relatively large or excessive number of S&T personnel to readjust their staff, prevent "inbreeding," form constantly growing academic and specialized contingents at various levels and bring about an academic atmosphere in which a hundred schools of thought contend. The third effect is that it has helped in discovering talented persons, appropriately using them and expanding S&T contingents. By inviting applications from talented persons on a broad scale, Shandong Province has hired over 600 previously unemployed and self-taught S&T personnel in addition to incumbent scientists and technicians. Zibo Municipality has hired about 200. Guanxi Province

has hired about 2,000. Changzhou Municipality has hired over 70 from among self-taught youth alone. These comrades have given full play to their specialties in production, scientific research and teaching. The growing number of jobs offered through inviting applications has shown youth who are determined to study independently a promising road toward the possibility of devoting their intelligence and wisdom to the state. That inviting applications for jobs has a positive effect in overcoming bureaucracy is, of course, a fact which needs no further explanation.

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CSO: 4005/1120

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHANG YOUYU SPEAKS ON LEGAL SYSTEM BUILDING

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 83 pp 16-18

[Report on interview of Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342] by Yu Zhenpeng [7411 2182 7720]: "Zhang Youyu on the Building of the Legal System"; in Zhang's office--date not given]

[Text] I arrived at the office of Comrade Zhang Youyu, adviser of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, about 10 minutes earlier than my scheduled appointment. Before I could exchange more than a few words with his secretary, our revered Comrade Zhang, who looked cheerful and gay, came in carrying a briefcase under his arms.

Although our revered Comrade Zhang has reached the advanced age of 85, he is strong, ruddy-cheeked and energetic and still attends a variety of social activities. Since last year, he published three new books called "Several Questions on the Socialist Legal System," "Thirty Years in a Journalist's Career" and "Study the New Constitution." He is vice chairman of the Chinese Law Society and held in esteem in legal circles. He has participated in formulation of the new constitution and some important laws. Last month he was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC and vice chairman of the NPC Legislative Affairs Commission. The purpose of my interview with our revered Comrade Zhang today is to ask him some questions about the task of further strengthening the building of the socialist legal system put forward by the recent NPC session.

After our revered Comrade Zhang sat down, opened his briefcase and took out some reference materials, he said: "First, I would like to say something irrelevant to the subject of this interview. When criticizing the current situation that laws are not abided by, some comrades often describe the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution as 'lawless,' which is rather extreme. After all, our party and state have done a great deal of work in building the legal system and also scored good achievements since the founding of the PRC. When the Central People's Government was first set up, four committees were established. The Political and Judicial Committee was one of them, and our revered Comrade Deng was then chairman of the committee. When formulating our country's first constitution, Chairman Mao said: 'An organization should have a constitution and so should a country. We ask that all people abide by revolutionary rules and regulations.' During the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, Laws, more than 1,500 decrees and administrative rules were

formulated by the state. Even though the country had just been founded and our experiences were immature, all necessary laws were drawn up, such as the land reform law and the marriage law. Particularly in 1954, the state fundamental law--our country's first socialist constitution and five related organic laws--was set forth. It is an exaggeration to say that period was lawless. Of course, there is no denying that our legal system is not yet perfect. During the Cultural Revolution period, democracy and the legal system were both seriously destroyed, legislative work came to a halt and the existing constitution and laws were disobeyed. However, this was a special historical situation. The building of democracy and the legal system has been restored since the Fifth NPC. There will be new progress in this regard, especially since the promulgation of the new constitution."

"Since the promulgation of the new constitution, all localities have conducted widespread publicity and study and achieved initial success in enacting it. What kind of questions do you think still exist in the building of the legal system and what is your solution?" I asked.

On this question, our revered Comrade Zhang stated four views: "1) It is true that all localities have conducted a relatively widespread study of the constitution, but it is still not made known to every household. Even after studying it, I am afraid there are only a few people who really understand the substance, meaning and functions of the constitution. Therefore, leaders at all levels, especially party organizations, should continue to organize, in a planned way, cadres and the masses to thoroughly study the constitution. Do not resort to sermonic propaganda. One cannot say he has understood the constitution unless he has mastered the fundamental spirit of the constitution and learned how to apply it in light of the actual work of his locality and department. It is very necessary for middle and grade schools to open courses on the constitution to let youth and children understand the basics of the constitution. 2) The key to whether or not the constitution and laws can be enacted once they are formulated lies with state organs; and the key to state organs lies with cadres. Therefore, cadres should be models in safeguarding and enacting the constitution. Some cadres, including some individual leading cadres, fail to thoroughly understand the significance and seriousness of the constitution and the law, are used to substituting party for the government and substituting words for the law and do not understand which--the county party committee or the constitution--is bigger. This situation makes it very difficult to conscientiously study the constitution, not to mention enacting it correctly. Party organizations should strengthen cadres' education on the legal system and help them enhance the concept of law. Elementary knowledge of the constitution and the law should be considered a criterion in grading cadres. Violators of the constitution and the law should be educated, and serious offenders should be punished according to law. Only by so doing can we correct the phenomenon of ignoring the constitution and the law. 3) Our law is not perfect yet. Special laws need to be drawn up to provide concrete stipulations on some articles in the constitution. As required by the new constitution, at least 29 special laws need to be formulated. Of these, only 16 now exist. It is necessary to attend to the legislative work in order of importance and urgency. Special attention should be paid to administrative and economic legislative work. 4) It is necessary to further strengthen and emphasize the function of the standing committees of people's congresses

at all levels and let them better exercise their function in legislation and in supervising the implementation of the constitution. Until the people's congress system is perfected, strengthening the legal system is out of the question."

It was scorching hot outside and stuffy in the room. But, it did not discourage our revered Comrade Zhang from talking. He changed the subject to discuss comprehensive solutions to public security problems. Attacking, reforming and preventing crimes are contents of the comprehensive solutions. Is there a focal point? How do we handle the relations between education and attacks? These were the questions I expected Comrade Zhang to answer. He first analyzed the current situation of social crimes. He said: "Most criminals are juveniles, and the causes of juvenile crimes are comprehensive. Therefore, the problem should be solved in a comprehensive way and not only in accordance with law. Very few crimes are caused by economic problems, and the proportion of political factors is also very small. The main cause of crimes is the corruption of minds. Therefore, strengthening ideological education to prevent crimes should be considered the focal point in comprehensive solutions."

Misguided youth should be mainly redeemed. Schools providing work-study programs should be run well. Youths whose problems can be solved through work-study programs should not be subjected to education through labor. During a period in the past, people subjected to education through labor were treated like criminals. This is wrong. At present, not enough attention is paid to ideological education in the work of education through labor. Quite a few persons who have undergone education through labor have committed crimes again after their release. Even in reform through labor, reform should be considered most important and production second. That some reform-through-labor farms give priority to production is inappropriate. On the prerequisite that priority is given to education and prevention of crimes, severe blows must be dealt at active criminal activities that have seriously undermined socialist systems and seriously endangered society and at other serious criminal activities in the economic field. Current attacks at these activities are not effective. We must be severe when severity is needed. We must never be softhearted."

People are very concerned about how to secure a foundational turn for the better in the general mood of society within 5 years and what we can do in regard to the law. Our revered Comrade Zhang said: "At present, we should strengthen legislative work in regard to culture and education. Because the corruption of minds is the main cause of juvenile crimes, the publication law, education law and laws in this regard should explicitly stipulate that the spreading of corrosive bourgeois ideas is forbidden and that movies, dramas and literary works are not allowed to disseminate pornography. It is also necessary to review public security degrees promulgated since the liberation of our country to see whether they all conform to today's new situations and whether there is any stipulation that is too lenient or severe. On this basis, new laws or amendments can be worked out accordingly."

It as almost noon when I left. After talking for 2 1/2 hours straight, our revered Comrade Zhang did not look tired at all. It is amazing to see him so energetic. I was told that a few days ago, he went to the Institute of Political Science and Law and made two reports on the constitution in succession, with each report lasting 3 to 4 hours. No wonder that recently reporters from CHANG SHOU [LONG LIFE] magazine also interviewed our revered Comrade Zhang on the secret of longevity.

12302

CSO: 4005/1126

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG CRACKS DOWN ON CADRES VIOLATING DISCIPLINE

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 83 p 1

[Article: "Discipline Inspection Commissions Must Assist News Units in Party Style Propaganda"]

[Text] On 4 August, the discipline inspection commission of the Zhejiang provincial party committee issued a notice, asking that the discipline inspection commissions of all levels and all the discipline inspection cadres learn a lesson from the incident of Xu Chunmu [1776 2504 2606], standing committee member of the Hangzhou municipal discipline inspection commission, who shielded a discipline offender and blocked the news units from criticizing and reporting the matter. The notice demands that the commissions and cadres actively support and coordinate with the news units in spreading the party spirit, party style and party discipline, and mobilize and organize public opinion to promote the basic improvement of the party style.

The notice states: Employing the propaganda tool to support the upright and eliminate the evil and to propel the basic improvement of the party style is an important task of the party's discipline inspection department. It should be affirmed that, in recent years, the discipline inspection commissions of the various levels gave attention to coordinating with the news units, openly reported, by means of newspaper, broadcasting and television, the positive and negative examples in party style and party discipline, and made favorable educational results. However, there were also some organs and cadres who failed to understand the important significance of the work and to employ the strengths of the news units in rectifying the party style; some even capriciously interfere in the critical reports. It was a manifestation of the absence of fighting power and party spirit.

The notice points out: It was necessary and correct for the Zhejiang television station to openly expose, on 27 July, the vile conduct of Jin Xiaofa [6855 1321 3127] who, utilizing the opportunity of moving his living quarters, took advantage of the state, and for ZHEJIANG RIBAO and

HANGZHOU RIBAO to report the incident and make comments. It was extremely incorrect and harmful for Xu Chunshui, a discipline inspection cadre, to substitute his personal sentiments for the party's principles and arbitrarily block the television station from showing the critical news. His act not only seriously interfered in the normal work of the news unit, but also damaged the prestige of the party's discipline inspection organ and created an undesirable social impact. For this reason, severe criticism and handling are called for.

The notice demands that the discipline inspection commissions of the various levels and the cadres earnestly accomplish the following: First, they must conscientiously study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," especially the series of important expositions on rectifying the party style and tightening party discipline, learn a lesson and take warning from the incident, and prevent any recurrence. Next, focusing on the incident, the discipline inspection commissions of the various levels must strengthen the education of their cadres and properly handle their ideological, style and organizational rectification. The cadres who utilize the position and role of the discipline inspection commission to suppress the critical reporting of the news units and overlook and shield the unhealthy trends and illegal and undisciplined acts must be investigated and severely punished; absolutely no indulgence and accommodation are permitted within the commissions. Thirdly, commissions of the county level and above must strengthen contact with the news units and propose demands. They must selectively furnish positive and negative examples of their own areas and departments to the news units for open reporting in newspapers, radio and television stations and wired broadcasting, organize the party members and cadres to hold discussions, and mobilize public opinion to support the upright and wipe out the evil, spread the good and suppress the bad. They must take the initiative to make plans and give constancy and continuity to the propaganda and reporting work on party spirit, party style and party discipline.

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CSO: 4005/1145

EAST REGION

FUJIAN REINFORCES ANTI-SMUGGLING STRUGGLES

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 83 p 1

[Article: "Fujian Convenes Work Conference to Summarize and Exchange Experiences and Make Plans for Anti-Smuggling Work in Future"]

[Text] From 5 to 8 August in Fuzhou, the provincial people's government called a provincial work conference on anti-smuggling. The conference communicated the spirit of the State Council's Guangzhou cooperative anti-smuggling conference of the three Southeast coastal provinces, summarized and exchanged the work situations and experiences of Zhejiang, analyzed the new trend and studied and arranged the tasks of the future.

Attending the conference were the leading comrades in anti-smuggling work of the 6 prefectures and cities and 25 counties along the coast and the responsible persons of the departments concerned.

Since the provincial coastal work conference last December, Zhejiang's anti-smuggling struggle made great achievements. From January to June this year, the province seized 116 smuggling ships, confiscated contraband with a total value of 21.14 plus million yuan, uncovered 12,118 smuggling and profiteering cases, concluded trial by the courts of the various levels 159 cases, and rendered judgment on 107 cases, involving 235 individuals.

The conference felt that they must not be satisfied with the achievements already made, but must consider the fact that the smugglers still refuse to accept failure. The characteristics of the current smuggling activities are as follows: some increase in smuggling and selling of contraband under the pretext of fishing; growing activities in illegal resale of gold and silver and Hong Kong dollars for profit. The leaders of the various levels must unify thinking, strengthen leadership, overcome self-satisfaction and indifference, adopt firm and effective measures, persevere in the anti-smuggling struggle to the final end, consolidate the achievements, prevent recurrences and strive for greater victories.

The conference pointed out that, according to past experience, to succeed in the anti-smuggling struggle, they must earnestly reinforce the effort to capture smugglers and contraband on land and water. On water, they must adopt decisive measures and focus the attack on Hong Kong's and Taiwan's smuggling ships; on land, they must concentrate on the illegal re-sale of gold and silver for profit and contraband Hong Kong dollars.

The conference demanded intensive investigation and handling of internal offenses and major and important cases. The various counties must examine the current cases and handle them within a time limit. Today, the emphasis must be placed on the current smuggling and major pending cases, especially those involving the internal which, once discovered, must be given serious attention, investigated to the finish and firmly handled. The main party and government leaders must personally handle the major difficult and complicated cases.

The various departments must fully perform their functional roles and enforce overall control. They must rely on fishing commune party committees and brigade party branches, strengthen the patriotic and legal education of the fishermen, formulate village rules and people's pacts, and introduce contract management responsibility systems; they must continue with the reorganization of the coastal towns and the communes and brigades and units where the smuggling activities are serious, ceaselessly strengthen the ideological and organizational building of the anti-smuggling personnel, constantly educate them in observing law and discipline and combating corruption, continuously improve their ideological awareness, rectify the work style, reinforce technical training, and vigorously improve the struggle techniques and fighting power.

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CSO: 4005/1145

EAST REGION

ANHUI STEPS UP YOUNG CADRES' VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Reporter Zhang Zhenguo [1728 2182 0948]: "Anhui Province Steps up Training for Middle-aged and Young Cadres--Emphasizing Work in Three Fields: Establishing Study Bases and Selecting Competent Teachers; Using Social Forces to Open up Resources for Training; and Changing 'Single' Study on Politics into a 'Variety' of Vocational Training"]

[Text] Party committees at all levels in Anhui Province have stepped up training work for cadres with emphasis on middle-aged and young cadres. In the past 2 years, more than 980 middle-aged and young cadres have been and are being trained in units such as the party school of the provincial party committee. Most of the 400 middle-aged and young cadres who were promoted last year to leading posts above the county level were appointed after completing such training. According to statistics, more than half of the province's 600,000 cadres have studied political theory and professional skills in various training courses held at various levels since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee.

In order to do a good job in cadre training, Anhui Province has stepped up work mainly in the following three fields:

Establishing study bases and selecting competent teachers. In the past few years, the province's 97 party schools and 89 cadre schools have all been restored and rebuilt and staffed with nearly 1,000 full-time teachers who were hired through recommendation on a provincial basis and evaluation by organizational departments. More than 500 part-time teachers have also been invited to these schools.

Using social forces to open up resources for training, Anhui Province asked Hefei Engineering University, Anhui University, Anhui Teacher's University, the Anhui Institute of Agriculture and the Wannan Institute of Medical Science to open vocational training courses for cadres. So far, more than 1,000 persons have been trained. About 1,000 more are now studying at these schools.

Changing "single" study on politics into a "variety" of vocational training courses. A few years ago, the main content of the province's cadre training was studying the party's principles and policies to eliminate "leftist" ideas. Relatively good results had been achieved.

In light of the situation that the cultural level of average cadres is low, in recent years, the province began paying attention to mastering intellectual work and professional skills by the contingents of cadres on the prerequisite that they are revolutionary. In addition to conscientiously organizing studies of "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the province is now emphasizing training in professional skills. Courses opened are operational research, statistics, marketing, accounting, behavioral science, the fundamentals of law, and industrial, agricultural and commercial operations and management.

12302

CSO: 4005/1121

EAST REGION

ANHUI CPC COMMITTEE ENCOURAGES YOUNG CADRES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by reporter Zhao Xilong [6392 1585 7893]: "Be Bold in Work, in Blazing New Trails and in Carrying Out Reforms--the Anhui Provincial Party Committee Encourages Newly Appointed Middle-aged and Young Cadres"]

[Text] The Anhui Provincial Party Committee held a heart-to-heart talk among new and old cadres on 14 August. Huang Huang [7806 3874], secretary of the provincial party committee, and other leading comrades encouraged middle-aged and young cadres who were newly appointed to prefectural, municipal and county party committees and governments to be bold in work, in blazing new trails, in putting things into practice and in carrying out reforms.

This has been the first heart-to-heart talk of new and old cadres held by the Anhui Provincial Party Committee since the reform of provincial, prefectural and municipal organizations. Among the 19 middle-aged and young cadres participating in the heart-to-heart talk were 1950s and 1960s graduate students, specialized technical cadres with college or technical secondary school degrees, self-taught engineers and cadres with years of experience in grassroots leading work. Among them, the oldest was 53 years old and the youngest was 39. At the meeting, they talked about their feelings after they assumed office and about their administrative plans. Seeing these successors who are ideologically advanced and bold and resolute in work, Comrade Yuan Zhen [5913 2182] and Wang Guangyu [3769 0342 1342], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and veteran cadre, said with deep feeling: "We veteran cadres wholeheartedly support new cadres, not only to their face but also behind their back. Otherwise, we will be unable to live up to the party's expectations." Upon hearing from some new cadres, especially some intellectuals who cannot free their minds of misgivings and be bold in their work after assuming office, Comrade Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee has given middle-aged and young cadres a free hand in work. In order to work, we cannot avoid mistakes. From now on, our provincial party committee will assume responsibility for any mistake that occurs in work." He hoped that, with one heart and one mind, everyone will do a better job in the work of Anhui Province.

12302

CSO: 4005/1121

EAST REGION

SHANDONG STRIVES TO ELIMINATE ILLITERACY

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 83 p 1

[Article: "Rapidly Wipe Out Illiteracy to Build Our Spiritual Civilization"--More than Half of Our Province's 800,000 Illiterates Became Literates After Undertaking Education]

[Text] Our Provincial party organizations and governments at all levels regarded the work to wipe out illiteracy as an important part in building the spiritual civilization in our rural areas. They have vigorously adopted efficient measures and tried to wipe out illiteracy as quickly as possible. As of June this year, statistics indicated that this province has sponsored 20,380 classes and groups for the illiterates with 800,000 enrollment. Among them, 480,000 people passed examinations and became literates.

According to the statistics of the third national census, the number of illiterates and semi-illiterates of our province accounted for 28.3 percent of the total population of our province. Nationally, our province rated third from the bottom in illiteracy. This serious situation in illiteracy is not suited to our four modernizations. If we do not eliminate illiteracy quickly, it would certainly affect our rural construction of "two civilizations." Therefore, based on actual situation, the localities of our province have adopted the following measures to wipe out illiteracy:

1. Understanding the base number, formulating the plans and carrying out an all-round mission to eliminate illiteracy. Last winter, the whole province organized a large number of cadres, teachers and older students, and had them registered team by team, house by house and person by person in accordance with the record of the third national census of last year. Based on the actual base number, the localities formulated a 3-year plan to wipe out illiteracy according to the objective that illiteracy would be wiped out by 1985. Every brigade divided the task of wiping out illiteracy into three parts and pasted them separately on the wall, hoping that everyone would carry it out thoroughly.
2. Enforcing a job-responsibility system to wipe out illiteracy. During our work to eliminate illiteracy, localities changed their past messy and unorganized style of doing things and conducted a widespread job-responsibility system

in eliminating illiteracy. The principle methods were as follows: 1) Every locality and country had to consult each other to ratify their task. After the job was evaluated at the end of each year, rewards and punishments were given out based on how each county and locality fulfilled their jobs. 2) Below the county, there were governmental and educational systems which ratified tasks and signed contracts. The main contents of the contracts included tasks to wipe out illiteracy, standards of achievement, time, and reward and punishment. 3) Both the teachers and students who engaged in wiping out illiteracy agreed to sign a contract with substance of assigning teachers and students, setting standards, time, wages, reward and punishment. Having carried out the above methods, this province aroused the enthusiasm of the people in all fields, and the number of students who undertook this type of education was increased to 800,000 from 200,000.

3. Eliminating illiteracy by adopting diversified ways in running a school. The following were our province's principle methods in our study to eliminate illiteracy: 1) Holding study sessions to wipe out illiteracy. Sessions included whole day session, half day session, morning session, noon-time session, evening session and spare-time session. 2) Assigning [young] teachers to assume the teaching responsibility. Each locality organized the graduates, who returned to their native towns after graduating from junior and senior high schools, to teach illiterates of their own families and of their neighborhood. Sometimes, they would organize a few families to hold study sessions. 3) Organizing study sessions for juvenile illiterates who joined a class in the middle of the school term. Last winter, the provincial education departments issued and transmitted documents concerning a plan for the juvenile illiterates from ages of 12 to 15 to make our primary education universal. From now on, the units that have not yet wiped out illiteracy would not be considered as having made primary education universal. According to statistics, almost 100,000 juvenile illiterates of this province attended classes for illiterates in the middle of a school term.

4. Strengthening leadership of the backward areas and assist these areas in their work to wipe out illiteracy with manpower, material and financial resources. The existing illiterates of our province are mainly scattered over mountainous, lakeside and financially-backward areas. In order to help these areas eliminate illiteracy thoroughly, every locality took measures in strengthening its leadership and financially supporting some key areas. In the Jining area, more than 500 cadres, who specialized in peasant education, and retired teachers were selected to set up work teams to eliminate illiteracy. They went deep to the mountainous and lakeside areas faced with arduous tasks to help eliminate illiteracy and achieved good results. This year, the provincial government allocated 1,000,000 yuan from its local financial resource to assist key backward areas. The Taian administrative office allocated 50,000 yuan from its local financial resource to help the mountainous areas. The Weishan County Government allocated 50,000 yuan from its financial resource to assist lakeside areas. With the leadership's serious attention to the work to wipe out illiteracy, it achieved remarkable success.

NORTH REGION

DENG'S WORKS ADVOCATE STUDY OF POLITICAL THEORY

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Li Shi [2621 1395]: "Give Serious Attention to Study of Political Theory--Reflections of Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] In his "Selected Works," Comrade Deng Xiaoping mentioned time and again the necessity to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, science and technology, and economic management, in order to adapt to the needs of the socialist modernization construction.

Today, study activities are spreading among the workers throughout the country, doubtlessly the result of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's appeal. The problem is that a considerable number of people pays fairly serious attention to science and technology and economic management, but lacks enthusiasm, or even feels resentment, for political theory. It is a one-sided understanding of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's appeal to study anew.

Due to the neglect to study political theory, some incorrect ideas have emerged, producing an unfavorable impact on the four modernization construction. Therefore, while stressing science and technology and economic management, we must give serious attention to the study of political theory. To do so, we must solve several problems of understanding: First, we must rectify the incorrect understanding that "political theory is hollow, and science and technology are solid." Our criticism of Lin Biao's and "gang of four's" "hollow politics" and dogmatism was because we wanted to link theory with reality. Theory is abstract and general, but it is an abstraction and generalization of real life and produces a guiding effect on life and practice. We only have to recall the tremendous impact produced by the discussion of the criterion of truth on bringing order out of chaos to feel deeply the importance of studying theory and the guiding significance of theory on real life. Next, we must rectify the incorrect understanding that "studying political theory is not as advantageous as studying science and technology." Science and technology are doubtlessly indispensable to the four modernization construction,

but Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought are also important. Just think: If a party member or cadre learns a special skill but lacks patriotic zeal and socialist awareness, "considers money in everything" instead of performing his proper duties, or even follows the road of crime, he will only make people feel disgusted with him. What "advantage" is there? Thirdly, we must rectify the incorrect understanding that "it is alright for the non-party people not to study Marxism." Naturally, we cannot ask everyone to become a Marxist theoretician, but, as citizens of a socialist country, we all have the need to study Marxism. As all our principles and policies are formulated under the guidance of Marxism, if we do not study Marxism, remaining ignorant of the theoretical basis of the principles and policies, it will be difficult to correctly understand and consciously implement them.

Studying political theory is for no other purpose than application. Therefore, we must link it with the reality of the socialist modernization construction, the reality of work and the reality of our own ideology. It is easier said than done. In the final analysis, the gigantic mistakes in the economic construction in the past, especially the "Great Cultural Revolution," were the failure to properly link theory with reality. Marxism is a "universal truth." How to develop the effect of this truth hinges on whether it is properly linked with reality. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "If not linked with practical conditions, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought will have no vitality." For this very reason, he stressed the necessity to build a socialism which is uniquely Chinese and walk the path of independence, self-determination and self-reliance under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

6080

CSO: 4005/1136

NORTH REGION

DENG'S WORKS ADVOCATE SEEKING TRUTH FROM FACTS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Wang Jiangong [3769 1696 0501]: "A Brand-new Chapter of Seeking the Truth from the Facts--Reflections of Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a shining document at a great historical turning point. While it covers a wide range and contains a wealth of information, threading through the whole book is the red line of seeking the truth from the facts. Under China's given conditions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, as the pioneer and helmsman in bringing order out of chaos and achieving the great historical turn, and in his decisive role in the affairs of the party and the state, has made outstanding contributions in reestablishing the Marxist ideological line for our party.

Seeking the Truth from the Facts Is the Quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought

The party's ideological line of seeking the truth from the facts was gradually established by Comrade Mao Zedong in the course of guiding China's revolutionary practice with the scientific world outlook and methodology of Marxism. It was precisely under the guidance of this ideological line that our party found the correct revolutionary path and won great victories one after another. Comrade Deng Xiaoping incisively expounded the important position of seeking the truth from the facts in the Mao Zedong ideological system and pointed out for the first time in our party history that "seeking the truth from the facts is the starting point and foundation of Mao Zedong Thought," "the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought."

Seeking the truth from the facts is to start from reality and link theory with practice. Mao Zedong Thought is the theoretical summation of the series of creative experiences in China's long revolutionary practice, in accordance with the basic Marxist-Leninist principles, made by the Chinese communists represented by Comrade Mao Zedong. Thus, there is no Mao Zedong Thought without seeking the truth from the facts. It is the world outlook and methodology of the proletariat, the standpoint, viewpoint and

method threading through all theories of the Mao Zedong ideological system and the soul of Mao Zedong Thought. Upholding it is to uphold practice as the source of understanding and to test and develop truth in practice. Only by upholding this viewpoint and attitude will Mao Zedong Thought develop continuously in practice. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's expositions profoundly elucidate the fact that seeking the truth from the facts is the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, upholding it is to fundamentally uphold Mao Zedong Thought; rejecting it is to fundamentally reject Mao Zedong Thought.

In the late fifties, dogmatism and personality idolatry emerged in the party. During the 10-year civil strife, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," with an ulterior motive, pushed personality idolatry to the extreme. After the downfall of the "gang of four," Comrade Hua Guofeng proposed the erroneous principle of the "two whatevers." It was dogmatism under the new conditions in direct violation of the principle of seeking the truth from the facts and the mental shackles fettering man's mind. It rejected practice as the only criterion of truth, the necessity to start from reality in everything and the integration of theory and practice. By advocating "books only" and "the higher-ups only" and copying and communicating verbatim, it actually turned the living Mao Zedong Thought into rigid dogmas and blocked its development. Sweeping down from a commanding height, Comrade Deng Xiaoping grasped this key issue in the ideological line and, with the characteristic insight of a proletarian revolutionary and the fearlessness of thorough materialism, took the lead to combat the "two whatevers," producing a tremendous impact on reestablishing the party's ideological line of seeking the truth from the facts, completely and accurately understanding and mastering Mao Zedong Thought, and upholding and developing it in practice.

Seeking the Truth from the Facts Is the Foundation and Guarantee of Correct Political Lines

Profoundly expounding the relations between the party's ideological and political lines, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out clearly that the ideological line of seeking the truth from the facts is the guarantee of formulating and implementing correct political lines. He declared: "If a party, a state or a nation starts from the books in everything, becomes rigid in mind and permits superstition to spread, it will not be able to progress; its vitality will cease; the party and the state will perish." "In this sense, the controversy over the criterion of truth is indeed an issue of the ideological line, a political issue, and one linked with the future and fate of the party and the state." By raising the issue to this height, he seized the crux of the repeated setbacks of China's socialist cause since the founding of the nation and hit the vital spot of the "two whatevers." Violating the principle of seeking the truth from the facts was the source of our party's protracted incorrect "leftwing" guiding ideology. The "two whatevers" are subjectivism in ideology and the adherence to the "leftwing" practices in politics. All victories won by our revolution in the past came from seeking the truth from the facts.

Today, to achieve the four modernizations, we must likewise rely on it. It is the correct conclusion reached by Comrade Deng Xiaoping by means of summarizing the experiences of history. He admonished the entire party that whether to uphold the ideological line of seeking the truth from the facts is a basic issue linked with the success or failure of the revolution and construction. He thus made full theoretical preparations and laid a firm ideological foundation for reestablishing the party's Marxist political line.

Studying "Selected Works" is for the purpose of further purging the "left-wing" influence, rectifying our ideological line, strengthening the party's ideological and theoretical construction, upholding seeking the truth from the facts, intensifying our understanding of the party's lines, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, truly maintaining unity with the Party Central Committee in politics and ideology, and effectively implementing and completely fulfilling, in conjunction with Taiyuan's practical conditions, the party's correct lines, principles and policies.

Seeking the Truth from the Facts Is the Path to a Chinese-Model Socialist Modernization

Not only fully expounding its important theoretical significance in the party's cause, but Comrade Deng Xiaoping also upholds the ideological line of seeking the truth from the facts in practice and serves as a model in studying the new conditions, solving the new problems and unfolding the new phases. He has set a shining example for us in correctly assessing the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong, treating Mao Zedong Thought with a scientific attitude and completely and accurately mastering the Mao Zedong ideological system; in purging the "leftwing" influence and redressing and rectifying the large numbers of unjust, false and wrong cases; in removing the interferences and promptly shifting the emphasis of the party's work to economic construction; in discarding the old and spreading the new, reforming the leadership system of the party and the state and making the cadre ranks revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and professional; in advocating an advanced socialist spiritual civilization as well as an advanced material civilization and turning the people throughout the country into socialist laborers with "ideals, morals, culture and discipline;" in strengthening party building and upholding and improving party leadership. He has indeed proved himself a model to the entire party. When earnestly studying "Selected Works" and recalling the journey traversed in bringing order out of chaos, we must understand Comrade Deng Xiaoping's expositions on following the path of a Chinese-model socialist modernization. He pointed out clearly in the opening address at the 12th Party Congress: "Our modernization construction must start from China's reality. Whether revolution or construction, we must learn and make reference to foreign experiences. Nevertheless, copying and transplanting verbatim the experiences and models of other countries have never been successful. In this respect we have learned many lessons. Integrating the universal truth of Marxism

with China's concrete conditions, walking our own path and building socialism with Chinese characteristics are the basic conclusion from summarizing our long historical experiences." Comrade Deng Xiaoping explorations for the path of China's four modernizations are a great development of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in the new historical period.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping scientifically applied the viewpoint and method of seeking the truth from the facts, solved, by integrating theory with practice, a series of momentous issues in the course of advancing China's socialist cause, and provided a powerful ideological weapon for us to unfold a new phase in the socialist construction. When studying "Selected Works," we must fully concentrate on seeking the truth from the facts, the most fundamental and most important issue, follow the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, firmly implement the party's lines, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, closely connect them with the practical conditions of our own areas and units, and effectively launch the various tasks. A key city in Shanxi's energy and heavy and chemical industrial bases, Taiyuan plays a crucial role in the construction of the bases and shoulders important responsibilities. The quality of the various tasks performed by our city exerts a tremendous influence on the construction of the bases. Compared with the large and medium cities throughout the country, Taiyuan has its own characteristics as well as many points in common with them. We must be skillful in learning the experiences of other cities, develop our own strong points, start from our practical conditions, respect reality, give attention to science, courageously blaze new trails, boldly introduce reforms and strive to build Taiyuan into a prosperous, cultural, pleasant, clean and comfortable modern socialist city with its own characteristics.

6080

CSO: 4005/1136

NORTH REGION

SHANXI HOLDS MEETING ON ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

HK300633 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The 10-day Provincial Organizational Work Conference concluded in Taiyuan on 28 September. Over 300 people attended the conference, among them comrades in charge of organization departments of all prefectures, cities, and counties of the province, departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial government, universities and colleges, and large factories and mines. Lu Gongxun, member of the standing committee of the Provincial CPC Committee and first deputy director of the organization department under the Provincial CPC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the national forum on organizational work. (Xu Xiaoping), director of the organization department under the Provincial CPC Committee, made a report on the situation and tasks of organizational work in the province.

Comrades attending the conference reviewed and summed up the achievements made in the field of organizational work in the province since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, held serious discussions on the task of the party's organizational work in the new stage, and studied the concrete measures for implementing various tasks. The conference made clear that the main tasks of the party's organizational work are to resolutely implement the principle of requiring cadres to be revolutionized, younger in age, better educated, and more competent professionally; reform the structure of leading bodies; do well in the thorough party rectification; further strengthen and improve the party's leadership; raise the combat effectiveness of party organizations; and promote and ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations. The conference laid down the foundation for creating a new situation in organizational work in our province.

The conference focused on studying the problem of continuing to make the contingent of cadres and leading bodies at all levels revolutionized, younger in age, better educated, and more competent professionally. The conference held through reform, the leading bodies of departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial government and of prefecture and cities have made remarkable improvement in meeting the requirements of being revolutionized, younger in age, better educated, and more competent professionally. In the 6 leading party and government bodies at prefectural and city level which have already been settled, the number of their members has dropped to 72 from the original 112 and the average age to 49.6 years from the original

59.3, and the proportion of cadres having an educational level at and above senior high school has risen to 50 percent from the original 21.4 percent. The number of members of the 57 newly established leading bodies in the provincial organs has fallen by 41 percent and their average age by 9.7 years, and the proportion of cadres having an educational level of university and college graduate has risen to 46 percent from the original 14 percent.

The conference pointed out: This reform is only beginning. The task will still be very arduous for governments at various levels and all departments to universally set up ideal leading bodies which meet the needs of the four modernizations.

The conference demanded that CPC committees and organizational departments at all levels, centering around the general task of the new stage, take a firm grasp of the key link of reforming the leading bodies and work in a down-to-earth manner. At present, it is necessary to grasp well the reform and readjustment of leading bodies at the county level as the key link.

The conference seriously discussed the problem of building the third echelon and demanded that CPC committees and organizational departments grasp the building of the third echelon as they did the second echelon.

Since 1981, we have established a system of reserve cadres. Organs at all levels have in their hands a list of a number of reserve cadres. This will play a certain role in promptly supplementing the leading bodies and has prepared reserve forces for the structural reform. Nonetheless, this work has not yet aroused enough attention from party committees and organization departments, and the system of reserve cadres is far from being complete and perfect. Therefore, in order to make the replacement of old cadres by new normalized and systematized and to ensure the continuity and inheritance of the party's line, principles, and police and long-term peace in the state, it is imperative to act in accordance with the requirement of the CPC Central Committee and place doing a good job in building the third echelon as an important item on the agenda of the party's construction and to take a firm and good grasp of the work in a down-to-earth manner.

The conference pointed out: It is an urgent task to do well in the training of cadres and to raise the political and professional quality of the contingent of cadres. At present, about 60 percent of leading cadres at and above the county level have an educational level at and below junior high school. Such a state of affairs is not suitable to the needs of the four modernizations.

The conference demanded that cadres in the province under the age of 50 who have an educational level at and below junior high school should basically be raised to a level at and above senior high school and secondary technical school by 1990, and two-thirds of those cadres under the age of 50 with an educational level of senior high school or secondary technical school should be raised to the level of university and college graduates. All cadres should make notable improvement in Marxist-Leninist theory. At present, it is necessary to focus on studying well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." From

now on, it is necessary to link cadres' study with their employment. Those who have an excellent record and are able to apply it in their practical work, may be given priority in promotion so long as they meet other requirements.

The conference also demanded that while doing well in the four transformations of the contingent of cadres, it is necessary to grasp well the preparation for party rectification by guiding party members to study well the party constitution and by conducting education in being qualified party members and cadres so as to lay a good ideological foundation for the through party rectification.

During the conference, Comrade Li Xiuren, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a speech. He stressed that the party's organizational work should center closely around the general target of socialist modernization and should strive to promote and ensure the realization of the four modernizations. The core of the party's organizational work in the new stage is to do well in the building of the contingent of cadres, in particular the leading bodies, in accordance with the requirements of being revolutionized, younger in age, better educated, and more competent professionally. He demanded that the comrades of CPC committees and organization departments at all levels emancipate the mind, broaden their vision, establish the view of employing talented persons in the new stage, have a correct grasp of the four requirements for cadres of being revolutionized, younger in age, better educated, and more competent professionally, further improve their style, and go deep among the masses to discover and promote a large number of excellent talented persons to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

On speaking of the glorious mission of old cadres, Comrade Li Xiuren said: The chief duty of old cadres is to train and properly select successors. He pointed out: At present, there is a number of comrades in their 50's who have missed the change of being promoted, while they are not old enough to retire. In accordance with the requirement of being younger in age, some of these comrades have retreated from their original leading posts. However, this does not mean that these comrades are not up to their jobs; but it is aimed at making room for young comrades to have more chances to temper themselves. Without doing so, it will hardly be possible for leading bodies at various levels to form comparatively rational age and ability structures. It is not the case that these leading comrades are not going to work by retreating from their leading posts; they will continue to play their role in a form different from that of directors and such as in the past.

Comrade Lu Gongxun made a concluding speech at the conference. He demanded that the comrades attending the conference, in close conjunction with the actual conditions of their locality, bring forth the spirit of independent responsibility, be courageous in blazing the trail, and do a good job in implementing the tasks put forth by the conference, striving to raise to a new level the organizational work of the province.

CSO: 4005/17

NORTH REGION

MEETING TO PUBLICIZE DENG'S SELECTED WORKS HELD

SK020828 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Recently, the propaganda department of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of directors of theoretical departments and sections of prefectures, cities, and provincial organs, urging efforts to study and publicize "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and to emphasize this work in the second half of the year. The meeting also decided to examine the progress of study groups of the party committees at and above county level in the middle of September.

The meeting held that since the publication of "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," cadres and the masses across the province have conscientiously studied it and enhanced their understanding to promote their work. Some localities and units have accumulated experience through study.

The meeting proposed that, at present, efforts must be made to stress and solve the following issues:

1. We must attend to key points, and give consideration to ordinary people so that the study of various units will be evenly developed;
2. We must implement the principle of integrating theory with practice, clearly understand the essence of the guidelines of the "selected works," eliminate the "leftist" and "rightist" erroneous influence, sum up experience and lessons, and enhance ideology and understanding;
3. Members of the study groups at and above county level must thoroughly study the "selected works" once prior to the end of October and must see to it that they understand its main content, master its basic guidelines, and score definite achievements in enhancing their understanding and promoting their work;
4. Efforts must be made to study and understand the basic ideology of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and stress the solving of the following four problems related to the people's understanding:
 - a. Concentrate financial and material resources on guaranteeing the construction of key projects;

b. Attend to the necessity and the principle of carrying out the current reform;

c. Persist in building material and spiritual civilizations; and

d. Attend to party building and consolidation;

5. The study progress of the provincial organs, various prefectures and cities, and of the study groups of the party committees at and above county level will be examined in the middle of September. The emphasis of the examination will be on checking the restoration of the central study groups, how they adhere to the study system, the results of study, and the experience and problems arising in the course of study. The examination results will be sent to the province.

Responsible comrades of the propaganda department of the Provincial CPC Committee attended the meeting. Comrade Han Chenghuang spoke.

CSO: 4005/17

NORTH REGION

ZHOU HUI INSPECTS BORDER BANNER, MAKES COMMENTS

SK010737 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] From 31 July to 5 August, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, made an inspection tour of Ajin Banner, a border area in the west part of Nei Monggol Region. During his sojourn in the Banner, he stressed the necessity to constantly strengthen nationality unity, to implement the contracting system well, and to enable the herdsmen to become better off. Ajin Banner covers an area of 114,000 square meters, is a strategic frontier area, and is also a richly endowed pastoral area.

While visiting some commune members' families, some herdsmen's livestock, state forest farms, and the PLA units stationed locally, Comrade Zhou Hui repeatedly stressed the necessity to further improve the nationality relationship and to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. He said: Since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have redressed and reversed unjust, false, and wrong verdicts. Generally speaking, the cases which should be handled have been basically handled and the mind of the people has already been stabilized. Such a unity is hard won and should be cherished. It is enough to draw clear distinctions concerning cardinal issues of right and wrong. We should constantly strengthen unity and look forward.

Having heard the work report by the Banner CPC Committee, Comrade Zhou Hui said: Ajin Banner is an oasis in a desert and is not only beautiful but also fertile. The moment we step on the (Badao) Bridge, we can feel the beauty and loveliness of this oasis. What we heard, saw, and smelled on our way here was filled with the atmosphere of unity. Cadres and people of all nationalities are united as one and the leadership and the rank and file are of one mind. Over the past few years, you have done a good job in your work and scored great achievements in this regard.

Speaking of organizational reform, Comrade Zhou Hui said: Making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent is the trend of the times and is in the interest of future generations. There are many cadres who are not too old, whose health is not too bad, and whose experience is not poor. Although it is very difficult to provide work posts for all such cadres, we can adopt various forms and measures to bring into full play the valuable role of these veteran comrades,

because their remaining enthusiasm is highly commendable. Ajin Banner has 5 pastoral communes and 20 production teams and these communes and brigades had instituted the all-round contracting system by the end of May this year.

In view of this situation, Comrade Zhou Hui said: In line with the current situation in which you have implemented the all-round contracting system in a relatively late manner and your awareness in this regard has just formed, it is necessary to strengthen the study and investigations, concentrate on work at selected units, and sum up experiences. The leftist problems must be solved. When we visited a production team, the team's accountant told us that whether or not the all-round contracting system is good should be proven by practice. Hearing this, we can see that this production team is worried about something. I hope that comrades will go to see neighboring forest areas and go to commune members' families to learn about the practical situation and to find out about problems so as to achieve success in implementing the contracting system and surpass those who implanted this system in an earlier manner.

After inquiring about the Banner's water conservation, forestry, and coal resources, Comrade Zhou Hui stressed: Suffering insufficient precipitation, the Banner mainly depends on river water which flows from Gilianshan Mountain. In this regard, the Banner should conduct more reports and consultation with the comrades in the upper reaches of the river so as to win their support. You should also try to mobilize the masses to sink wells to be run by the local people and subsidized by the state. In sinking wells, the contracting system should also be introduced. It is necessary to get a clear understanding of the subterranean water situation. We should not merely try to sink more wells, but should pay attention to the actual effect so as to prevent waste. We should not use water at random and should make full use of every cubic meter of water. It is feasible to designate beaches for afforestation and it is successful to sow with [words indistinct]. Forest departments should sum up experiences and apply them across the Banner.

CSO: 4005/17

NORTH REGION

BEIJING VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATE

OW151315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--Three thousand nine hundred students have graduated from vocational high schools in Beijing after three years of study.

The 99 students from the service class at Beijing's No 158 middle school have been assigned jobs at the Beijing hotel. They are highly praised by the guests, hotel manager and other attendants for their professionalism and courtesy.

The 200 graduates who majored in finance in four of the vocational high schools joined a city-wide abacus contest while at school and four won the title of second-grade abacus users. There are nine other such title-holders in the city. All 200 work at the Beijing branch of the People's Bank of China.

"We didn't know these graduates would be so warmly welcomed by society. It's a pity there are too few graduates from professional high schools," said Xu Shaozhong of the education bureau of Beijing.

To date Beijing has set up 97 vocational high schools with more than 15,000 students studying in 414 classes. Besides all the courses required in general high school, these schools also provide over 120 other courses, including commerce, service trade, finance, cuisine, sewing, fine arts, pre-school education, architecture and municipal engineering. The students will be assigned jobs according to their grades or may continue to higher education.

In the past, Xu said, too much attention has been paid to general high schools to the neglect of secondary vocational education. As a result many middle school graduates found themselves without professional skills.

Secondary educational structure in Beijing must be readjusted with special attention to vocational high schools so as to train more qualified junior and middle grade technicians and professionals, he said.

The city enrolled 6,200 students in vocational high schools this year, an increase of 1,000 over 1982. One-third of Beijing's vocational high schools are run coordinately by enterprises that will take on the graduates. They are responsible for providing the funds and teachers needed.

CSO: 4000/20

NORTH REGION

LEADING CADRES URGED TO IMPROVE THEMSELVES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Strive to Improve Leadership Level"]

[Text] Ceaselessly improving the leadership method, style and level is extremely important to the correct implementation of the Party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies and the proper performance of all tasks. Pursuing the four modernization construction, we are today in the midst of a brand-new historical period, and all fronts and all quarters demand a new understanding and a transformation. In the entire course of the four modernization construction, ideological emancipation, reform and innovation are continuous. How the leadership thinking, style and level of our entire party, especially the leading cadres, can keep pace with this task is an urgent issue.

Currently, the thinking of some comrades still suffers, to different degrees, from the "leftwing" influence and the mental fetters of natural economics; glancing left and right, they are narrow-minded and short-sighted when pondering problems, easily feeling satisfied with the status quo and lacking in momentum and the proper innovative spirit of a revolutionary. Failing to overcome completely the slack and weak state, some leading cadres and groups are afraid to boldly assume the responsibilities and face the difficulties. There are also areas and units whose work is not down-to-earth. They issue general appeals and spend more time on planning than inspection and supervision. Incompatible with the new situation and tasks, their leadership thinking, style and level require further improvement.

We must learn to take on the overall situation. It is the function of the party committee. The four modernization construction pursued by us includes economics, culture, science, education, etc., and economics covers industry, agriculture, commerce, finance, trade, etc. As the leading cores of the four modernization construction, the party committees of the various levels must take on the overall situation, instead of concentrating on one matter only, attending to one thing and losing sight of

another, or focusing on partial and side issues and neglecting the whole. To take on the overall situation, we must understand it and have a clear picture of the conditions of all sides. Once the overall situation is understood, we must properly handle it, which requires strategic vision, strategic mind, and attention on problems of a strategic nature. We must be circumspect and farsighted, think of tomorrow and the day after when considering today, and guard against sacrificing the long-range for the current. To properly handle the overall situation, we must start from the overall situation, focus on the key points, distinguish the essential and the nonessential, the urgent and the not urgent, and make comprehensive consideration and planning before tackling the problems one by one according to plans, implementing the tasks item by item and striving for actual results.

Taking on the overall situation is an important guiding ideology and leadership technique. We must continuously summarize the experiences, educate the comrades of the entire party in this aspect, and enable everyone to establish an overall viewpoint, start from the overall situation and properly perform the work of his own department.

Investigation and study must be considered the most important task in leadership work. The core of our party's ideological line is seeking the truth from the facts, which requires investigation and study. There must be investigation and study when formulating and implementing policies, when clarifying the thinking and feelings of the masses and summarizing their experiences, and when uncovering and solving problems. In short, all our ideas and actions and the performance of all tasks are inseparable from investigation and study. The absence of investigation and study will lead to subjectivism, becoming intimidated by difficulties and addled by successes, and mistakes and failures. Today, in the all-out pursuit of the four modernization construction, when the conditions change continuously and new problems emerge in an endless stream, yet we lack the proper knowledge and experience, investigation and study are even more necessary.

To investigate and study, we must give attention to the method. When the method is right, the result will be good; vice versa, the result will not be good, or may even be contrary to expectations. Investigation must be objective, free from preconceived ideas and set patterns. We must not harbor subjective wishes, form a subjective idea beforehand and look for its corroboration, or reach a conclusion after taking a glance from a distance. We must truly go to the basic level and the masses, listen to the opinions of all sides, understand history and the present situation, and clarify the cause and effect of the matter, before making quantitative and qualitative analyses and comparisons, uncovering the essence, and reaching a conclusion relatively compatible with the actual and objective overall situation. In addition to comprehensive investigations and studies, we must also advocate special investigations and studies of certain aspects; in addition to the present situation of local work, we must

clarify its history; in addition to understanding a task itself, we must comprehend its relations with other tasks. Investigation and study are a field of learning and the basic skill required of the cadres of the various levels. Only when we gain the skill to clarify the conditions will we become expert in solving problems.

We must give serious attention to the building of the cadre ranks. As the cadres of our various fronts determine and influence the quality of our work and affect the implementation of the Party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies and the success or failure of the four modernization construction, building the cadre ranks should be considered a constant and important task of the party committees and properly performed. The impurity in ideology, organization and style among some units and some cadres as a result of the negative consequences of the 10-year civil strife, corruption of the bourgeois ideology, and the slack and weak state of the leading groups must not be overlooked. Today, besides the "five categories of undesirables" which require further sorting, adequate attention must be given to the malignantly inflated egoism among certain cadres. The core of building the cadre ranks is building the party's leading groups of the various levels. Internally, the party committees must establish a normal democratic life, earnestly implement democratic centralism and regularly launch criticisms and self-criticisms, thereby turning the leading groups of the various levels into united fighting collectives maintaining political unity with the Party Central Committee. Slack and weak conditions are still found, to different degrees, among many leading groups. Sidestepping the issues and procrastinating whenever possible, such leading groups have no courage to face the difficulties or to support the advanced and criticize the mistakes justly and forcefully. This situation must be promptly corrected. We must educate our cadres and promote the men of action with courage and insight as leaders.

We must be skillful in learning and continuously summarize the experiences. Confronted with the tasks of the four modernization construction, we are today in the midst of a new period of changes. "Some of the things we are familiar with will soon be laid aside, and the things which we are not familiar with force us to take action." It is a difficulty, and learning is required. The leadership experiences of many years possessed by our cadres of the various levels and the special management experiences of some comrades in certain aspects are valuable. Nevertheless, the four modernization construction is a brand-new cause. Much of our existing experience is no longer suitable for the new situation. The innumerable new realms and new problems of the four modernization construction await our study. In order to create a socialist path with Chinese characteristics, we must, in the course of practice, explore continuously. As the cultural level of our cadres is on the low side, comrades of the various levels must concentrate on studying and strive to improve their levels in Marxist theory and in science and knowledge, in order to adapt their ideological, theoretical, professional and leadership skills to the needs

of the modernization construction, cultivate themselves into resourceful and decisive talents with a strategic vision and the ability to control the overall situation, perform the various tasks more vigorously, and innovate and progress continuously!

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CSO: 4005/1138

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

PARTY FOR VETERAN CADRES HELD--On the afternoon of 30 September, the Regional CPC Committee and the Regional People's Government held a tea party for veteran cadres who have retired or left their posts to armly greet the 34th anniversary of the birth of the PRC. Attending the tea party upon invitation were veteran comrades who have worked in Nei Monggol Region over a long period of time, including Kui Bi, Kong Fei, Wang Yilun, Zhang Pengtu, (Lin Weiran), Shen Xinfu, Wang Zaitian, Gao Zengpei, Zhang Rugang, Ke Ligeng, Han Feng, Peng Sike, Zhao Zhanshan, Wang Jiangong, Wu Daping, and Qi Yongcun. Some 200 veteran cadres who have retired or left their posts from the organs directly under the regional authority were also invited to the party. The regional party, government, and army leading comrades, including Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Cai Ying, Su He, Wu En, Li Xiangyi, Tian Congming, Xu Lingren, and Bai Junging, joyfully celebrated the National Day together with the veteran cadres who have retired or left their posts. Li Xiangyi, director of the organizational department of the Regional CPC Committee, presided over the party. Bu He, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region, delivered an ebullient speech at the party. [Excerpts] [SK020242 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83]

NORTH CHINA CPPCC GROUP--The eight-member inspection group of the National CPPCC Committee stationed in the North China, with Comrade (Wang Haojiang) as its leader and with comrades (Yuan Shizu) and (Li Hongfan) as its deputy leaders, arrived in Hohhot, Nei Monggol Region, on 22 September. This is one of the inspection groups jointly organized by the National CPPCC Committee, the unified front work department of the CPC Central Committee and the central authority of all democratic parties. The group toured the region mainly to inspect whether or not the nonparty members of the national and the regional CPPCC committees understand the situations that they should, whether or not they have something to do, and whether or not the policies which should be implemented are being implemented. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 83 SK]

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC MEETING--After a 4-day session, the fourth meeting of the Fifth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Standing Committee concluded in Hohhot City on 25 September. At the meeting, participating members listened to the report given by Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, in regard to relaying the spirit of the second session of the sixth NPC Standing Committee and discussed the circular on earnestly studying Deng Xiaoping's

selected works. They also earnestly studied and discussed the resolution adopted at the second session of the Sixth National CPPCC Standing Committee on dealing strict blows to serious economic crimes. Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were (Chi Zengrong), chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee; and vice chairman of the Regional CPCC Committee including Na-Qin-Shuang-He-Er, (Ma Zhenduo), and (Li Shuyuan). [Excerpts] [SK021152 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 83]

TIANJIN 'SPARE-TIME' UNIVERSITY The formal inauguration of the Tianjin Integrated Spare-Time University was held recently. This privately-owned spare-time university is operated by the alumni of the Southwest Integrated University, the Beijing University, the Qinghua University, the Zhejiang University, and the Yanjing University. It provides courses in liberal arts, sciences, law, engineering, medicine, and finance and economy. The university is aimed at bringing into full play the wisdom of the alumni graduated from five universities to train experts for the municipal program of achieving the four modernizations and to organize advisory groups for guiding the municipal technical innovation and renovations. The university has had three student enrollment times, has opened 13 specialized courses, and has accepted more than 1,000 students. During the inauguration, He Guomo, standing committee member of the Municipal CPPCC Committee, delivered speeches. [Summary] [SK021135 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 83 p 1]

TIANJIN NEWSPAPER TO RESUME--Tianjin Municipality will restore the publishing of the TIANJIN WORKERS' DAILY on 1 October this year, which has been suspended for 24 years. The daily is the organ of the municipal trade union council. The restoration of the daily is aimed at disseminating the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, implementing the party's principle of workers' movement, reflecting the proper voice and rational demands of staff members and workers and at resolutely serving the working class. The daily will also publish a weekly by the end of this year. [Excerpts] [SK021135 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 83]

BEIJING TECHNICAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--One hundred and five intermediate technical schools in different parts of China this year have enrolled a total of 10,200 middle school graduates from the Beijing area, 20 percent more than the figure for 1982, today's BEIJING DAILY reports. Of these students, 5,700 were senior middle school graduates and 4,500 were junior middle school graduates, the paper notes. More than 3,000 technical schools in China, including teachers' training schools, plan to enrol a total of 725,000 students this year, a 15 percent increase over 1982, according to the Ministry of Education. Beijing's office in charge of student enrollment calls for greater attention to secondary technical education and urges allocation of more labor power, material and funds for such education to meet the needs of China's modernization program. [Text] [OW151309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 15 Sep 83]

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES AFFECT CHINA'S REUNIFICATION

Hong Kong NAN PEI CHI [NORTH POLE, SOUTH POLE] in Chinese No 159, 16 Aug 83.
pp 24-25

[Short Commentary by Lu Taisheng [7120 0669 3932]: "International Issues and China's Reunification"]

[Text] Because of advanced communications systems in the modern world, international relations are complex and closely bound. Although the issue of China's reunification hinges on the efforts and determination of the Chinese, international issues and the global environment also affect China's actions. The trend of solutions to many major world issues have a direct or indirect impact on the triangular relations among mainland China, Taiwan and the United States. Any development of the world situation that would make the United States run around in circles and unable to fend for themselves would be favorable to China's reunification. On the other hand, if the United States gets the upper hand in everything in the Soviet-U.S. struggle for world hegemony, the situation would be unfavorable to China's reunification. I will now discuss major world issues affecting China's reunification:

1. The Arab-Israeli Conflict in the Middle East: If the Palestinians win the fight for independence or get the upper hand and defeat Israel, the situation would be favorable to China's reunification. On the other hand, if U.S.-Israeli cooperation works, the Arab front surrenders and the Middle East remains at peace, the situation would be unfavorable to China's reunification. China should support the Palestinians in rebuilding their country and in their just struggle against Israel.

2. Socialist Revolutionary Movements in South and Central American Countries: El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras in Central and South America are currently carrying out socialist revolutionary movements. If they succeed in their revolutions and establish an alignment of economically independent socialist countries, the situation would be favorable to China's reunification whether or not they are anti-American. If rightist organizations supported by the United States win and the socialist movements fail, the situation would be unfavorable to China's reunification. China should show sympathy for and support the socialist revolutionary movements in Central and South America. At the same time, China should oppose the Soviet hegemonists' interference in the area. Of course, China should also oppose U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Central and South American countries.

3. Antiaggression War in Afghanistan: If Afghanistan wins its antiaggression war or if Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan through political settlements, the situation will be favorable to China's reunification. If Soviet aggressor troops win and antiaggression troops lose, the situation would be unfavorable to China's reunification. If the Soviet-Afghan war reaches a stalemate and Soviet troops cannot win, this situation would be also favorable to China's reunification. China should vigorously support Afghanistan in the antiaggression war until the Soviet Union has withdrawn all its troops from Afghanistan.
4. The War of Vietnamese Aggression Against Kampuchea: If Kampuchea wins the antiaggression war and Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea, the situation would be favorable to China's reunification. If Vietnamese aggressor troops conquer Kampuchea and are permanently stationed there, the situation would be unfavorable to China's reunification. The stalemate in the war is also favorable. China should cooperate with ASEAN countries to fully support Kampuchea in resisting the Vietnamese aggressor troops until Kampuchea has regained its independence.
5. The British-Argentine Fight over the Sovereignty of the Falklands: If Argentina succeeds in reclaiming the Falklands and drives out the British imperialists, the situation would be favorable to China's reunification. However, if England continues to occupy the Falklands, this would have a slightly negative influence on China's reunification. China should support Argentina's bid to reclaim the Falklands.
6. U.S.-Soviet Disarmament Talks: The two hegemonic powers, the United States and the Soviet Union are now engaged in a nuclear arms race, both refusing to compromise and each trying to gain the upper hand. They have no way to back down and are unable to stop even if they want to. They also do not trust each other. Therefore, the nuclear arms race will continue whether or not the nuclear arms freeze or control talks are successful. No agreement, which is merely a formality, would be able to solve the problem. China should remain neutral and silent in both nuclear arms freeze and control talks between the two hegemonic powers. The Soviet Union recently put forward a proposal that China should participate in Sino-U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the control of nuclear missiles in Asia. China should pay no attention to the proposal for the sake of China's reunification.
7. The Confrontation Between South and North Korea and Peaceful Reunification: Withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and peaceful reunification of South and North Korea are favorable to China's reunification. Continuous stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and the confrontation between South and North Korea are unfavorable to China's reunification. China should oppose the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and support the peaceful reunification of South and North Korea.
8. The Issue on Installing U.S. Pershing Medium-range Nuclear Missiles in West Europe: The United States is planning to install on the soil of its West European allies more than 300 new medium-range guided missiles--Pershing II--which can destroy the Soviet Union in 5 minutes. This has terrified the Soviet Union and would inevitably increase U.S.-Soviet hostility, which is favorable to China's reunification. China should remain silent and neutral on this issue and be content to watch in safety while they fight.

9. The Issue of Economic Recovery in the Western Countries: Economic depression or prosperity in the Western countries has both a positive and negative influence on China's reunification. Generally speaking, economic prosperity in Western countries is conducive to China's economic development and thus indirectly benefits China's reunification. China should welcome a gradual economic recovery in the Western countries.

10. Improvement of Relations Between the Soviet Union and West Europe: Commercial and economic relations between the Soviet Union and West Europe are improving daily. The friendlier and closer Soviet-West European relations become, the better chance the Soviet Union would have of winning the fight with the United States for hegemony, which is favorable to China's reunification. If relations between the Soviet Union and West Europe deteriorate and tension increases, making the Russians unable to take care of the East, the situation would be also favorable to China's reunification. China should adopt a neutral position as an onlooker in diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and West Europe.

11. The Issue of Conflicts Between the United States and West Europe: West Europe is the major pillar of U.S. national defense. The sharper the disagreements between the United States and its West European allies, the more favorable would be the situation to China's reunification. If the United States closely cooperates with West Europe and forms a strong anti-Soviet alignment, the situation would also be favorable to China's reunification. China should strengthen cooperation with West Europe and urge West European countries to unite as one, maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands in order to oppose the Soviet threat and an invasion, as well as U.S. hegemonic control. This is most favorable to China's reunification.

12. The Black-White Race War in South Africa: South Africa's white-ruled government exercises minority control of the majority, persecuting the black people. The blacks' success in their struggle against persecution would be favorable to China's reunification. China should show sympathy for and support South Africa's black people in fighting against racial discrimination and persecution.

13. The Iran-Iraq War: The Iran-Iraq war has destroyed the Arab united front. This is unfavorable to China's reunification. China should help Iran and Iraq negotiate a cease-fire and jointly fight against Israel. This is more conducive to China's reunification.

14. Conflicts Between India and Pakistan: There have been many wars between India and Pakistan. China always supports Pakistan. Peaceful relations between India and Pakistan and the prevention of armed conflicts between the two countries indirectly help to solve Sino-Indian conflicts and are, therefore, conducive to China's reunification.

15. The Territorial Dispute Between Japan and the Soviet Union: China should support Japan in reclaiming its lost northern territory. This is favorable to China's reunification. If Japan and the Soviet Union cooperate in exploring Siberia, China's security would be threatened. Therefore, China should make every effort to prevent this. Sino-Japanese cooperation or an alliance between the two is conducive to China's reunification.

16. The Issue of the Solidarity of ASEAN Countries: Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand are the five member countries of ASEAN. Except for Indonesia, the other four countries are all friendly toward China. These five countries jointly oppose the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, and this is favorable to China's reunification. China should vigorously urge the five ASEAN countries to unite in opposing Vietnam and seek to quickly reestablish diplomatic relations and strengthen cooperation with Indonesia.

17. The Issue of the Solidarity of the Third World: The Third World has more than 100 countries, a large population and abundant resources. If they would unite as one, they would be a strong antihegemonist force. After China's new government, which will enact the constitution, is elected this year, it will be necessary for the chairman or vice chairmen of the state, premier or vice premiers to tour all friendly countries of the Third World and step up unity and cooperation with them. This is conducive to China's reunification. China should seize this opportunity and go all-out to do a good job.

18. The Issue of Poland: If Poland's situation worsens, the United States wins the game in East Europe, and relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are strained, the situation would be favorable to China's reunification. China should support Poland in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands and oppose U.S. and Soviet interference in Poland's internal affairs.

19. The Issue of the Membership of the Asian Bank: China's seat in the Asian Bank, now occupied by Taiwan, is the last stronghold of the Chiang regime in international organizations. In order to deal with both China and Taiwan, the United States has been covering up for and protecting the Chiang regime and preventing the Chinese Beijing Government from joining the organization. If China succeeds in driving the Chiang regime out of the Asian Bank and replacing it, the situation would be helpful to China's reunification. If the United States succeeds in using hegemonic power to protect Chiang, the situation would be unfavorable to China's reunification.

These 19 major international issues are all related to China's reunification. The developing trends of these issues are favorable to China's reunification if they are in accord with China's stand and interests; if not, they are harmful. Of course, there are also some neutral situations which are neither helpful nor harmful. The developing trends of some international issues which do not involve China usually cannot be controlled by China. The occurrence of a certain event in the world is never caused by a single factor. It is usually triggered by many factors--manmade and natural--converging at one point. China's reunification could be completed when three main factors or conditions reach a certain critical point. The so-called three main factors or conditions are: 1) full preparation of the mainland; 2) full preparation of Taiwan; and 3) coordination of the international environment. Among these, only the first one can be fully controlled and arranged by mainland China on its own. Although it cannot directly control the second and third conditions, the mainland can use diplomatic relations, foreign trade, propaganda and military and economic measures to stimulate and guide them to meet the condition or factor prepared by the mainland itself and reach the critical point needed by China's reunification action. By then, the success of China reunification would be assured.

ANALYSIS OF CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 15 Aug 83 p 17

[Article: "Analysis of China's Foreign Policy"--on "The Eighties All Around" forum which was chaired and supervised by Shao Lu-shan [6730 4151 0810], directed and recorded by Tai Chien-wen [2071 0256 2429] and broadcast at Station No 1 of the Hong Kong Radio Network from 10 to 11 pm on 13 August and 9 to 10 am on 14 August 1983. Speakers at the forum were Mr Lu Zijian [7120 6972], publisher of PAI HSING PAN YUEH KAN [COMMON PEOPLE'S SEMIMONTHLY]; Mr Li Nanxiung [2621 0589 7160], instructor of the political administrative department of Chinese University; Mr Li Yi [2621 1837], chief editor of CHI SHIH NIEN TAI YUEH KAN [THE SEVENTIES MONTHLY]; Mr Li Zhiwen [2621 1807 2429], chief commentator of HUA CHIAO JIH PAO [OVERSEAS CHINESE DAILY]; and Mr Lu Tzu-chien [4151 1311 0256], contributing commentator.

[Text] Equidistant Diplomatic Relations

Lu Keng: In order to understand China's foreign policy, we should regard "The Collected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as an important book. In this book, Deng Xiaoping attaches great importance to improving Sino-U.S. relations. As usual, he mentions opposing hegemonism. But, at the same time, he emphasizes the friendly relationship with the United States. Thus, it can be seen that what is called "opposing hegemonism" is, in essence, opposing the Soviet Union. That today China is seeking equidistant diplomacy is just a matter of formality. Actually, China's line in foreign affairs is still pro-American. Although there are quite a few disputes between China and the United States, such as U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, China's policy remains flexible. For example, Deng Xiaoping recently said to Prof Yang Li-yu [2799 0500 1342]; "Taiwan may continue to purchase weapons from foreign countries if it agrees to reunification. In fact, it is mainly because of the sovereignty issue that China would not openly give in to the United States and allow it to sell arms to Taiwan."

Li Yi: Recently, there have been signs of a thaw in Sino-Soviet relations. Actually the Soviet Union does not constitute a great threat to China, because the Soviet Union's major rival in Asia is the United States. Besides, China cannot overexpand its military strength for the sake of the four modernizations drive. Therefore, a thaw in China's relations with the Soviet Union can lighten China's burden. This, after all, is a wise choice. However, it is very difficult for Sino-Soviet relations to return to the way they were in the 1950s, even though both sides hope to ease the tension between them. The recent visit of a

Russian soccer team to China was the first open exchange in recent years. Before this, China and the Soviet Union had exchanged cultural activities, but not openly. For example, Chinese musicians only performed at China's consular section. So did Russian musicians. Therefore, there have not yet been any open cultural exchanges between the two. I think the thawing of Sino-Soviet relations is cautious, but the two sides will gradually improve their relations. As for Sino-U.S. relations, I think there has not been much progress. Before, some people thought that China would join the United States in opposing the Soviet Union. In fact, such an alliance has ceased to exist. China and the United States merely hope to establish common diplomatic relations. I agree to use the word equidistant to describe China's diplomatic relations. However, even though the relations are equidistant, China's vigilance against the United States is less serious than that against the Soviet Union.

Subordinating Foreign Affairs Line to the Four Modernizations

Li Zhiwen: China's line in foreign affairs has always been in accord with five principles. Therefore, China needs to seek cooperation with the United States, the Soviet Union, the Third World and East European countries. In the past, there were disputes between China and the United States and between China and the Soviet Union. The main reason for this is that the United States and the Soviet Union did not understand China's stand. In fact, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping once emphasized that China would cooperate with the Soviet Union if the Soviet Union abandoned hegemonism. Thus, it can be seen that China is seeking agreement, not disagreement, with foreign countries. What concerns China is the four modernizations and improving the people's living standards. Therefore, China needs to make more friends.

Li Nanxiung: The primary motive of Wu Xueqian's visit to Thailand is related to the Vietnam issue. China has failed to keep a balance of power in Indochina ever since the Vietnam War. Therefore, in recent years China has been extremely concerned with the Vietnam issue.

Lu Zijian-chien: I agree with what Mr Li just said. In the long run, Sino-U.S. relations are the most important. Today, some people feel that the thawing of Sino-Soviet relations implies Sino-Soviet cooperation. This is mainly because China and the United States were too close before, which gives people the impression they are not close now and which even makes people feel that Sino-U.S. relations and Sino-Soviet relations are equidistant. However, I myself think that China's current line in foreign affairs is healthier than the old one. China recently participated in two international meetings. These phenomena are more normal and indicate that China now presents clear-cut relations with other countries. First, China for the first time participated in the conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs held in Japan. Second, China joined the atomic energy organization and agreed to an atomic energy installation used by foreign countries to monitor China. As I see it, China will exert greater influence as an ordinary member of an international organization.

Lu Keng: In my view, China's foreign policy is subordinate to the general line. The current general line, as Deng Xiaoping has said, is wholeheartedly carrying out the four modernizations. Foreign policy should follow this orientation.

For example, seeking a peaceful global environment and establishing friendly relations are all for the sake of the four modernizations.

Li Nanxiung: China has been living under the Soviet threat for a long time. Sino-Soviet talks will not do China any good. Now that Sino-U.S. relations are better, China has a stronger background when negotiating with the Soviet Union. But, in order to produce a peaceful environment, China has improved relations with the Soviet Union. This can reduce the pressure from the Soviet Union and, at the same time, strengthen China's position when negotiating with the United States.

Relations Between China and East and West Europe

Lu Zijian: By seeking to better relations with East European countries, does China want to learn from their experiences in reforms?

Li Zhiwen: As I see it, we can approach Mr Lu's question from another point of view. Today, China's construction is above the level of East European countries in regard to its orientation, content, style and standards. Therefore, China need not learn from the experiences of East European countries. Instead, China may introduce its research work to them. As for Sino-East European relations, I think that since China is seeking to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, it is very logical for China to make up with East European countries.

Li Nanxiung: My view is slightly different from Mr Li's. Since the death of Mao Zedong, China has begun seriously reviewing its economic system and has discovered that the course of China's development in the past was very similar to that of the Soviet Union and East European countries. Therefore, there is a possibility that China might want to learn from the Soviet Union and East Europe.

Li Zhiwen: China has different objectives in establishing relations with foreign countries. However, the main objective is to facilitate China's economic construction. Among West European countries which can serve this particular need of China, France is first on the list, followed by Belgium and West Germany. These countries have very close relations with China. As for other countries in the area, not much progress has been made in this regard.

Lu Keng: From the viewpoint of a Hong Kong resident, Sino-British relations should become better and better. The deadlock of the 1997 issue will be broken as long as Sino-British relations remain friendly. There will be a happy ending if both sides can establish fraternal relations.

Sino-U.S. Relations and the Taiwan Relations Act

Li Nanxiung: We very seldom talk about relations between Taipei and Beijing. In fact, Taipei and Beijing commonly maintain relations, including cultural, economic and political relations, with certain countries. Since they have common friends, it is abnormal for them to have no contacts with each other. Moreover, both sides belong to the same nation and are of the same historical origin. I hope their relations will gradually improve.

Lu Zijian: Lately, China has actively responded to the U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act. Is this because Sino-U.S. relations have changed or Sino-Taiwanese relations have changed?

Li Yi: In my view, China had not paid much attention to the Taiwan Relations Act until the United States established practical relations with Taiwan in accordance with the act. China now feels embarrassed because Reagan has not only sold arms but also made a fuss about it.

Lu Kent: Talking about Reagan's visit to China, I heard about this news in Washington in August last year. China hopes to invite Reagan to visit China. However, Reagan feels that visiting Beijing seems to be somewhat beneath his dignity because past U.S. Presidents have all been to Beijing. Therefore, Reagan hopes that Zhao Ziyang would come to the United States before he visits Beijing.

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REOPENING OF NEGOTIATION ON FUTURE OF HONG KONG EXPECTED SOON

Hong Kong CHI-SHI NIEN-TAI /THE SEVENTIES/ in Chinese No 7, Jul 83 pp 31-36

/Article by Li Yi /2621 1837/: "The Outlook For Sino-British Talks Under the New Political Situation"

/Text/ The Sixth NPC in China has ended its first session and the United Kingdom has concluded its national election. With the political situations in these two countries returning to normal and beginning to enter a new era, an important foreign relations task now foremost in their minds is to find new ways to open negotiations on the future of Hong Kong as soon as possible. This is also a matter of concern to residents of Hong Kong, overseas Chinese, foreign investors, and governments of many countries.

Will Maclehorse Participate in Talks?

It was learned that the Sino-British talks were originally scheduled for May 1983 but were postponed with the consent of both sides, mainly because Britain wanted to hold its national election ahead of schedule. During the past 2 months, the deteriorating economy of Hong Kong triggered by a crisis of confidence in its future has become a matter of concern to both countries, particularly China, which may suffer more than Britain in terms of economic interests. Now both sides are willing to reopen negotiations in the near future in hopes of reaching at least an agreement on ways to stabilize Hong Kong's economy in the near future as the first step in seeking a long-term settlement of the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong. It was learned that the Chinese side has suggested to the British side through a delegation of specialized personnel from Hong Kong that the Sino-British talks be resumed as soon as possible. This was probably why Geoffrey Howe wanted to spend that Sunday, the first day in office after his swearing in as foreign secretary discussing with his colleagues the problems concerning the Sino-British talks, and pondering over the documents on the future of Hong Kong. According to the information attributed to the British Foreign Ministry, the negotiations on the future of Hong Kong were listed as first-priority business by Howe after he became foreign secretary.

Since Mrs Thatcher's visit to China last September, no progress on matters of substance has been made in the Sino-British talks because of a deadlock over procedural matters. The Chinese side has considered its demand that the

United Kingdom forfeit the unequal treaties and recognize its sovereignty over the entire area of Hong Kong as an indisputable condition for entering into negotiations with the other side on technical problems of how to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, and how to start a process of the transfer of power, while Britain has insisted on continuing the talks initiated by Mrs Thatcher last year, considering the sovereignty issue part of a package deal in negotiation on the future of Hong Kong. Both sides have spent a long time haggling over this procedural issue. This haggling continued until Governor Youde of Hong Kong came up with a compromise procedural proposal during a meeting he held in London early last March with Mrs Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Pym, the British Ambassador to China, Collett, and Post, deputy assistant secretary of state for commonwealth and foreign affairs in charge of Hong Kong. The essence of the proposal is that the United Kingdom agrees to let China enter into negotiation as a party claiming its sovereignty over Hong Kong (this does not indicate Britain's endorsement of China's sovereign stand). A Chinese official told a visiting Hong Kong delegation that the United Kingdom has named the following delegates to the negotiations: chief delegate Post; delegates: The British Ambassador to China, Collett; Youde, governor of Hong Kong; Maclehorse, former governor of Hong Kong; and Allen Donald, former political counselor for Hong Kong affairs. Deputy Foreign Minister Yao Guang /1202 1684/ has been named China's chief delegate to the negotiations.

Under the traditional British civil service system, usually no former regional chiefs were allowed to participate in the handling of affairs of their former posts. The present decision to include Maclehorse, Allen Donald, and the present governor of Hong Kong, Youde, in the British delegation to the negotiations on the future of Hong Kong is clearly a departure from tradition, and a deliberate arrangement for boosting British voices able to show respect for and reflect public opinions of Hong Kong during the negotiations. As soon as the composition of his delegation is officially announced, it is expected to have a stabilizing effect on the society of Hong Kong.

China still takes a noncommittal attitude toward the composition of the British delegation, a subject of discussion which has been shelved because of the holding of the NPC session and the national election in the United Kingdom, despite the fact that the procedural compromise proposed by the United Kingdom for the negotiations appears acceptable to China.

Zhao Ziyang Avoids Mentioning Expiration Date of 1997

Although the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong was debated once in British Parliament, it was not mentioned by the Conservative Party, or Labor Party, or Social Democratic/Liberal Alliance, during the national election. This proves that the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong is not a matter of primary concern to the British public. Second, as a matter of principle, various British political parties hold almost the same view on the Hong Kong issue. To them, only technical problems need to be debated. In other words, their views on principles involving legal aspects, British interests, aspirations of residents of Hong Kong, and Sino-British relations are generally

unanimous. These principles were respected by Mrs Thatcher during the negotiations she held with China last year. Although these principles may be interpreted and applied in different ways, differences in this connection were not debated by various political parties during the last British national election.

It is clear that the NPC in China has paid greater attention to the problem concerning Hong Kong. Its importance can be measured by the increase in the numbers of delegates from Hong Kong and Macao to the NPC and the CPPCC and can be seen in Deng Yingchao's speech to the opening session of the CPPCC, Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Work of Government" to the NPC session, and NCNA reports on group discussions held during the CPPCC and NPC sessions, all of which mentioned Hong Kong.

Although the return of Hong Kong to China was not directly mentioned in her speech, Deng Yingchao devoted part of it to discussing the principles of peaceful reunification of Taiwan and the motherland, which were considered by Hong Kong and Macao delegations to the CPPCC a meaningful guide to the settlement of the problem concerning Hong Kong. Deng Yingchao said: "We will view history and reality with respect. Reality must be regarded as a basis for achieving true unity. Only by doing so can we bring affluence, strength and prosperity to the nation and people. All patriots will favor the reunification of the motherland. Under the banner of unity, all problems can be openly discussed and reasonably solved."

In his "Report on the Work of Government," Zhao Ziyang gave direct mention to the problem of Hong Kong, and said: "We must continue our efforts to end the situation of division between people along both sides of the Taiwan Strait as soon as possible, a division imposed by men. We will reestablish our sovereignty over Hong Kong at an opportune time, and will take appropriate measures to maintain its prosperity."

Xu Yiatun [6079 1367 1470], who will succeed Wang Kuang [3768 0562] as director of the NCNA Hong Kong branch, joined Hong Kong and Macao delegations to the NPC and the CPPCC in a group discussion on the problem of Hong Kong. NCNA reported that Xu Yiatun and delegates from Hong Kong and Macao generally parroted Zhao Ziyang's speech on Hong Kong as a token of support for his approach in this direction.

Basically, Deng Yingchao and Zhao Ziyang touched on nothing new on Taiwan and Hong Kong in their speeches. But what deserves our attention is the following points: First, the problem of Hong Kong was not directly mentioned by Deng Yingchao; second, her emphasis on reality, and particularly her statement that "reality should be regarded as a basis for achieving true unity and for bringing alluence, strength and prosperity to the nation and people" constitute a signal that Communist China will not resort to force to achieve unity in defiance of reality; third, her proposal that "all problems can be openly discussed and reasonably solved" conveys to the people a sense of politeness and sincerity or at least a sense of unwillingness to

go along with any unreasonable and coercive tactics; fourth, what deserves our greatest attention is Zhao Ziyang's proposal to "reestablish China's sovereignty over Hong Kong at an opportune time" which coincides with Zhou Enlai's advocacy of solving the problem of Hong Kong and Macao at an opportune time but represents a departure from the oft-repeated statements of the past 6 months emphasizing the need to reestablish China's sovereignty over Hong Kong around 1997. Now let us recall the situation before the convocation of the first session of the Sixth NPC. When Xi Zhongxun /5045 0112 0534/ received a professional delegation from Hong Kong on 19 May, he still emphasized, on behalf of the Chinese Government, the need to reestablish its sovereignty over Hong Kong around 1997. On 29 May, in a written answer to a question raised by a journalistic delegation from Hong Kong, a responsible Chinese official said, "Hong Kong is China's territory over which China must reestablish its sovereignty." This marked the first time that the expiration date of 1997 was deleted from a statement on Hong Kong.

It was learned that during a discussion on the future of Hong Kong, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee came up with the following three principles: First, China must reestablish its sovereignty over Hong Kong; second, China must maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong; third, 1997 will be the expiration year for China to reclaim its sovereignty over Hong Kong.

There is no indication that Communist China will give up the third principle. But a review of many events ranging from the written answer to the question raised by a journalistic delegation from Hong Kong to the NPC's proposed solutions to the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong will lead us to believe at least one thing, that is, China is now willing to do everything possible to avoid mentioning 1997 as the expiration date of the three treaties. This is because China has gradually come to realize that the only political factor that has caused panic and jeopardized the prosperity of Hong Kong since last September stems from mentioning 1997 as the expiration year of the three treaties. As a matter of principle, the majority of residents of Hong Kong will have no reason to oppose China's efforts to reestablish its sovereignty over Hong Kong, nor will they have any reason to oppose its efforts to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong. During the past 30 years following its founding, Communist China has repeatedly declared that Hong Kong is China's territory, and the status of Hong Kong is a problem left by history, a problem that should be solved at an opportune time. For many years, this declaration has never precipitated any crisis of confidence in the political future of Hong Kong. The present crisis of confidence in Hong Kong stems mainly from the declaration of China's intention to reestablish its sovereignty over Hong Kong around 1997. For this reason, it is really wise to temporarily avoid mentioning 1997 as the expiration year of the three treaties during this sensational period, even if the three principles set forth by the Chinese side remain unchanged.

Xi Zhongxun Is Better Than Liao Chengzhi

On 10 June, Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC responsible for Hong Kong and Macao affairs, suddenly died, when the NPC was

still in session. In the past, Liao's duty was to meet delegations from Hong Kong, and to serve as a transmitter of information to people from all walks of life in Hong Kong. As a native of Guangdong, and head of the Hong Kong and Macao section, he knew many people in Hong Kong. For this reason, many worried that his death might have an adverse effect on the efforts of China and the United Kingdom to gain a clear understanding of Hong Kong, and might even affect their future negotiations on Hong Kong.

A review of Communist China's external and internal political activities over the years shows that Liao Chengzhi did play an active role in developing relations with Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and Japan. By taking advantage of his personal relationships with many people in these areas, China could keep itself informed of what was going on there, and keep people there informed about its policies. On relations with these areas, Liao Chengzhi was empowered to speak out. But he was not a man involved in the overall development of Communist China, particularly in the handling of those crucial external and internal problems. Nor was he involved in the policy decision process. He was even regarded by some people as one who could contribute to the unity of the party, and an exemplary descendant of one of the Kuomintang founders who crossed the line to the communist side. As seen from this angle, his death may have an adverse effect on the work on the psychological warfare front carried out by Communist China, but will in no way affect its policies or the Sino-British talks.

A review of his meetings with various delegations from Hong Kong over the past 6 months also indicates that his achievements on the psychological warfare front seemed not too good. Almost every meeting Liao Chengzhi held with a delegation from Hong Kong would result in a drop in the volume traded in the Hong Kong stock market and a devaluation of the HK dollar, and would cause panic among residents of Hong Kong. Furthermore, Communist China's policy in dealing with the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong and its inability to properly resolve the contradiction between its decision to "reestablish its sovereignty" over Hong Kong and its promise to "maintain its prosperity" could also make Liao's job as a mouthpiece more difficult than ever. On the other hand, as a dying old man, Liao Chengzhi was in reality not competent to handle an unprecedented problem as complicated as the future of Hong Kong. As a witty talker, Liao Chengzhi often told visitors from Hong Kong that "we have passed the ball over to Britain, and are waiting for it to bounce back," and that "in the future, the circulation of stocks will be allowed as it was in the past but speculation will be banned." It was such perplexing statements that once caused panic among residents of Hong Kong.

On 19 May, a professional delegation from Hong Kong originally scheduled to meet Liao Chengzhi was received by Xi Zhongxun, Deng Yingchao, and Yang Jingren /2788 7234 0088/ instead. The three seemed more interested in listening to the realistic statement of the situation by the visitors from Hong Kong probably because they are less knowledgeable than Liao Chengzhi about Hong Kong and Macao. Meanwhile, in the face of such guests, they also spoke with great care and with a high sense of dignity. Xi Zhongxun

said that a positive attitude must be adopted toward the Sino-British talks, and any agreement to be reached should make both sides feel proud. He also ended the meeting with a pledge not to say or do anything that may jeopardize the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

Does this statement by Xi Zhongxun indicate Communist China's awareness of the Hong Kong money market's unfavorable reaction to Liao Chengzhi's past remarks to delegations from Hong Kong? Even if this assumption is wrong, we can at least say that Xi Zhongxun appeared able to exercise great care in conversations.

It seems fair to say that after Liao Chengzhi's death, Xi Zhongxun, who is in line of succession to the head of state, may succeed Liao as chief spokesman for Hong Kong affairs. Xi Zhongxun has been a policy decisionmaker. In view of this, he is more powerful than Liao Chengzhi. At present, he is a member of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, or a principal leader in the first line of duty. If he is appointed to the post in charge of Hong Kong affairs, he is believed to be able to bring to his new job his past experiences in working for the State Council and Guangdong Province, and his prudent and realistic workstyle, to more truly reflect the reality of Hong Kong in policy decision circles, and to introduce a favorable factor into the process of solving the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong. Under his leadership, measures can also be taken to correct those wrong approaches harmful to the booming economy of Hong Kong.

Howe Is Loyal To Iron Lady's Policy

Now let us take a look at the British side. With the Conservative Party gaining strength in Parliament and becoming more consolidated than ever following the elections, and with liberals and moderates losing ground in the new cabinet, the Iron Lady may feel freer than ever to promote her right-leaning hard-line policy.

Ideologically, Mrs Thatcher is a strong-willed and determined lady opposed to communism. Among the Western economic powers, Britain is expected to move even closer than ever to the right-leaning governments of the United States, West Germany and Japan. On the diplomatic front, it will adhere to the road toward strengthening the military arm of the NATO in dealing with the USSR.

In negotiation on the future of Hong Kong, first, attention must be paid to Mrs Thatcher's anticommunist ideology, as well as her awareness of the Hong Kong people's unwillingness to let Communist China control them indirectly; second, attention must be paid to her unyielding legal stand or so-called principles concerning the "validity of treaties;" third, attention must be paid to Britain's determination to defend its interests. The assumption that Britain may compromise with China through negotiation on the future of Hong Kong in order to compete with France for selling nuclear power plants to China is unjustified.

Of these three factors, the first and second are determined by the wills of Mrs Thatcher herself and her supporters, and the third has something to do

with lobby groups in Parliament. Generally speaking, her principled stand is based on the belief that within the context of British interests, she must honor her moral commitments to residents of Hong Kong by holding negotiations with China on the basis of those valid treaties. If British interests are at stake, one can hardly expect her to uphold her first and second principles at the expense of British interests.

All signs indicated that the Iron Lady has long been at odds with the British Foreign Ministry. Foreign Secretary Carrington resigned because of his failure to persuade her to reach a compromise with Argentina on the Falkland Islands. His successor Pym also failed to persuade her to do the same. In the end, her prestige soared after she led Britain to victory over Argentina in battles for the Falkland Islands. With regard to the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong, the British Foreign Ministry's consistent strategy is to acknowledge China's sovereignty over Hong Kong in hopes of getting China's agreement to let Britain continue to exercise its administrative power over that area. However, the Iron Lady still chose her own ways of doing things despite the British Foreign Ministry's advice that Britain should refrain from taking any strong stand in negotiation with nationalism-oriented China on the issue of sovereignty. In the end, her action was considered by China as an affront to its sense of dignity.

In the past, because of her disagreement with the British Foreign Ministry, the Iron Lady has managed to bring the implementation of the foreign policy under her control. It was not until last March that she began to accept China as a party to the negotiation claiming its sovereignty over Hong Kong but on the condition that this acceptance should not be viewed as a sign that Britain has retracted its claim that "the treaties remain in force."

Although, from the historical point of view, the three unequal treaties were undoubtedly signed under the threat of force, and therefore, has never been recognized by Communist China, from the standpoint of British laws, Britain would be in immediate danger of losing its legal basis for exercising control over Hong Kong, once their validity is questioned. By the time their validity is questioned, Britain will have no reason to stay in Hong Kong until 1997 but will have to get out of there immediately. At any rate, its insistence that the "treaties remain in force" is based on international law, which can be interpreted as follows: first, they were signed into effect at a time when disputes had to be settled by force and long before the adoption of other international laws and the Charter of the United Nations which render invalid any treaties to be signed thereafter under the threat of force; since no law is retroactive, they cannot render invalid any treaties that took effect long before they came into being. Second, any new government born of the revolution or independent movement certainly has the right to review, or nullify, or recognize, and/or revise all treaties its predecessors signed with foreign governments. If it wants the treaties to be nullified or revised, it must resort to action, though not necessarily force. In other words, it must do something to change the course in which the treaties were being implemented or at least should do nothing to acknowledge their validity. But a review shows that since its founding more than 30 years ago, Communist China has done nothing

to nullify or revise the treaties. On the contrary, every action it has taken in connection with its relations with Hong Kong since then constitutes a recognition of their continuation as well as their continued effectiveness, or an indirect tacit acknowledgement of their validity.

Through newspapers, Communist China has published articles unilaterally analyzing the illegality of the treaties from the angle of international law, on which so far Britain has published no counterattacks. As far as every legal expert knows, the Iron Lady's principle that "the treaties remain in force" is also based on international law, a principle from which she is not expected to retreat in the wake of the Conservative Party's landslide victory in elections which has given her a mandate to reorganize the cabinet.

New Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, former chancellor of the exchequer, is known to the Iron Lady as a man standing for principle. In 1981 when the opposition parties and the academic circles in the United Kingdom attacked their government's belt-tightening economic policy, and scores of economics professors placed an advertisement in newspapers criticizing this policy, Howe still firmly held his ground. In this way, he eventually succeeded in bringing down inflation.

In light of his past performances, Howe is expected to execute faithfully the Iron Lady's foreign policy, and to do something to change the situation of confrontation that has long existed between the prime minister and the Foreign Ministry. With regard to the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong, he is expected to follow the prime minister in upholding the principle that the "treaties remain in force." Even if he is persuaded to change his mind, he is also in a better position to convince the prime minister of the need to change her attitude in this connection.

Since his assumption of office as foreign secretary, Howe has replaced Post with Richard Luce as deputy assistant secretary for Hong Kong Affairs. On 20 June, NEWSWEEK reported that the British Foreign Ministry has given up any hope for the United Kingdom to continue to retain its sovereignty over Hong Kong beyond 1997. On the same day, in response to this report, both Howe and Luce sent messages to the governor of Hong Kong and its executive and legislative councilmen, reaffirming their government's commitments to Hong Kong, and restating its long-standing objective in seeking solutions acceptable to the Chinese and British governments, and residents of Hong Kong.

Clearly, Howe has taken a more positive view of the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong than Pym. Meanwhile, Luce will succeed Post as chief United Kingdom delegate to the future Sino-British talks. Governor Youde of Hong Kong is scheduled to leave for London in mid-July for consultations with Howe, Luce and Mrs Thatcher on the future of Hong Kong. During this trip, he will know at least one thing for sure: that he will no longer see the prime minister squabble with her foreign secretary, and will see his other bosses also sharing almost the same view on Hong Kong.

PRC Suffers From Drop in Value of Hong Kong Dollar

With the political situations in China and the United Kingdom returning to normal and the reopening of their talks drawing near, it seems now more important than ever for residents of Hong Kong to express their aspirations and to make them known to both sides.

Many years have passed since the United Kingdom put into effect a "noncolonization" policy. Apart from interests, there are moral principles, or what Mrs Thatcher call other government's moral obligations to the residents of Hong Kong, that have made the United Kingdom hesitate to give up Hong Kong. In other words, public opinion has convinced her that Hong Kong people want the United Kingdom to extend its rule over Hong Kong. Without this understanding, the United Kingdom will have no reason to stay in Hong Kong, no matter whether this public opinion represents the majority of Hong Kong people or not.

On the other hand, China has continued to invite delegations organized by people from all walks of life in Hong Kong to visit Beijing and meet Chinese leaders there. Seeing Hong Kong people exhibit no confidence in Communist China, these leaders have given the delegations pledges, and promised them things of all kinds, and have named many Hong Kong people delegates to the CPPCC and the NPC. If no ways can be found to make them trust Communist China, it will find itself unable to reconcile its decision to "reestablish its sovereignty over Hong Kong" with its promise to "maintain its prosperity." If no ways can be found to make Hong Kong people trust Communist China, its decision to "reclaim its sovereignty over Hong Kong" would become a stumbling block to the maintenance of its prosperity, a common objective of the Sino-British talks. In their open discussions, both Chinese and British sides have expressed their willingness to respect the wishes of the Hong Kong people. However, to this willingness, China has attached this string: after the Hong Kong people welcome China to reestablish its sovereignty over Hong Kong, their wishes will be respected when specific arrangements are made for its future. But the United Kingdom has attached no string to this willingness.

On 20 May 1983, which marked the first anniversary of Youde's assumption of office as governor of Hong Kong, he said in an interview that "the Sino-British talks are aimed at seeking solutions acceptable to China, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong dwellers."

In other words, China and the United Kingdom, would find it very difficult to enforce any agreement that is unacceptable to Hong Kong dwellers.

Meanwhile, how to define Hong Kong's public opinions has also become a problem. For example, what public opinion survey can be accepted by both sides as an expression of public opinions? On 8 June, a professional Hong Kong delegation led by Li Pengfei /2621 7720 7376/ handed to Chinese leaders a letter of suggestions calling on them to pay attention to the serious flight of capital and talents out of Hong Kong after China declared its intention to reestablish its sovereignty over Hong Kong and let Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong. It

was learned that this letter of suggestions is accompanied by some statistical data on the rate of the Hong Kong dollar in exchange for the U.S. dollar, which dropped from 6:1 to 7:1 upon its arrival in Beijing, according to an investigation conducted by a consultant firm at the delegation's request. Also included in the data are figures on immigration that took place since last September, provided by various consulates in Hong Kong, as well as opinions of various specialized personnel associated with the local bar association and societies of architects and medical workers on the future of Hong Kong and their future decisions. Preparations for this survey took nearly 2 months to complete. The flight of capital and talent out of Hong Kong, as reflected in this survey, can be construed as a negative expression of public opinion.

Over the past month, this negative expression of public opinion has become more obvious than ever. The ratio of the Hong Kong dollar to the U.S. dollar was down to 7.76:1; the Hong Kong stock market was in doldrums. The crisis of confidence has even been creeping to affect many ordinary and low-income people, who have changed their savings accounts in Hong Kong dollars to accounts in U.S. dollars (or so-called "green books"), thus bringing the Hong Kong dollar further down to the edge of collapse, despite the repeated efforts to raise the interest on the Hong Kong dollar.

With the exodus of professionals continuing to mount, many people who cannot quit their Hong Kong business posts for the time being have begun to let their wives establish permanent residence in the United States and Canada. Many college lecturers and professors have become "bachelors" (or men without wives), while their dormitories have been converted into "clubs of bachelors." This negative expression of public opinion is bound to cause some real concern. Further economic losses suffered by the Chinese and British sides may leave them no alternative but to clear up the cloud over the future of Hong Kong as quickly as possible. Continuation of this situation may cause greater damage to China than to the United Kingdom. According to the Hong Kong Statistical Bureau, in 9 months before the end of March 1983, the balance of trade in favor of China recorded an increase of HK\$2.12 billion over the corresponding period of 1982, which amounted to only U.S.\$100 million, because of the sharp drop in the rate of the Hong Kong dollar in exchange for the U.S. dollar. If calculated according to the exchange rate of July 1982, or before China announced its intention to reestablish its sovereignty over Hong Kong, the balance of trade in favor of China has suffered a loss of U.S.\$270 million in the 9 months ending March 1983. In view of the continued drop in the value of Hong Kong dollar, China may have suffered another U.S.\$100 million in financial losses from April through June this year. As has been the case in the past, China must first convert its earnings in semifinished products, technology and equipment from abroad. This loss caused by the drop in the value of Hong Kong dollar will leave China's policy decisionmakers no other alternative but to give further consideration to the public opinions expressed by Hong Kong people.

Fair Expression of Public Opinion in Hong Kong

It is believed that public opinions expressed in positive ways will continue to assert themselves in the future in the form of questionnaire investigations,

newspaper commentaries, suggestions from various civic bodies, and announcements. However, different interest groups and ideologues will express themselves in ways diametrically opposed to one another. "Opinions" expressed by the delegation led by Li Pengfei in its letter of suggestions are clearly different from those expressed by the majority of delegates to the NPC and the CPPCC from Hong Kong. Following a press conference held by the delegation upon its return to Hong Kong, all left-leaning newspapers carried only a statement by Xi Zhongxun without mentioning suggestions it submitted to him, while all right-leaning newspapers published only a statement of suggestions by the delegation without giving any mention to Xi Zhongxun's statement. On 8 June, when the delegation made public its letter of suggestions, no left-leaning paper wanted to mention it. But a few days later, they carried an article by the China University Student Government criticizing this letter.

But attention must be paid to a telephone survey or interview carried by the previous issue of THE SEVENTIES. The views on the future of Hong Kong reflected in that survey by the majority of Hong Kong people can be summarized as follows: in their opinion, the most ideal solution to the problem is the "maintenance of the status quo;" because China has repeatedly reaffirmed its determination to reestablish its sovereignty over Hong Kong, and because the United Kingdom will lose its legal ground to exercise any more control over the New Territory beyond 1997; in their view, the most likely solution may be a certain form of "autonomy" under China's jurisdiction. The reason that this formula is favored by the majority of Hong Kong dwellers is that it is better than any other formulas designed to put Hong Kong under China's direct control. But, to them, the prospect of "autonomy" is unpredictable. Of the respondents to the survey, those who predict that Hong Kong would fare worse under that form of autonomy far exceed those who predict otherwise.

Also reflected in the survey is a lack of confidence among the Hong Kong people, who do not believe that their most ideal solution will be acceptable to China. In other words, Hong Kong dwellers still have misgivings as to what decisive role public opinion can play in seeking solutions to the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong.

During this period of depression, some organizations and individuals in Hong Kong have suggested that objective and scientific ways be devised by a nonideological international agency to survey public opinion in Hong Kong. Some even recommend this to be done by the Kissinger Consultant Firm. In this connection, some worry that such a survey conducted by an international agency may result in turning up something embarrassing to either Chinese or British side. But there are also others who believe that the survey may result in turning up something that may lead both sides on a march toward a face-saving compromise. For example, if the survey results in advising the United Kingdom to give up its sovereignty over Hong Kong, and China to refrain from exercising its administrative power over Hong Kong for the time being, or interfering in its internal affairs, both sides may gracefully consider this "public opinion" acceptable.

Possible Initial Agreement

It is believed that because of the pressing economic problem facing Hong Kong, Sino-British talks may probably take place in the nearest future. If the previously mentioned British negotiators (including Luce, who will succeed Post as chief delegate) are acceptable to China, the crisis of confidence in Hong Kong may be more or less alleviated. It is believed that both sides may have to spend more than a year producing an emergency measure and at least 2 years or longer working out a measure for a settlement of the Hong Kong issue once and for all.

Suppose my analysis of the principled stands of China and Britain, and the Hong Kong people's aspirations generally fits reality, are there any ways for both sides to reconcile their rival views on the treaties and administration of Hong Kong, and to reach a mutual understanding of public opinion in Hong Kong?

If both parties to the future negotiations stick to their respective principled stands, they may have to agree to the following compromise arrangements as an initial step toward settling the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong:

First, China may proceed to reestablish its sovereignty over the entire area of Hong Kong stage by stage during a period of transition, and may have to take the first step to reestablish its sovereignty over the New Territory in 1997, if their dispute over whether the "treaties remain in force or not" remains to be settled by then. In 1997, the United Kingdom must give up the New Territory, even if the "treaties are valid" just as it has claimed.

Second, China shall reserve its right to reestablish its sovereignty over southern Kowloon and Hong Kong Island at an opportune time while continuing its negotiations with Britain. The fact that China agrees to reestablish its sovereignty over Hong Kong stage by stage does not constitute a recognition of the "treaties as valid documents." In other words, the United Kingdom will have to continue its negotiations with China on this issue.

Third, until 1997, China shall proceed to reestablish its sovereignty over the New Territory and shall rename it the Northern Kowloon Special Administrative Zone to be administered by the local residents while southern Kowloon and Hong Kong Island remain under British jurisdiction.

Fourth, during the transfer of sovereign power over Hong Kong, Hong Kong, southern Kowloon, and the New Territory shall continue to be treated as an undivided area which shall be placed under the control of a joint commission composed of the governor of Hong Kong, the chief Chinese administrator of the Northern Kowloon Special Administrative Zone and the representative of the PRC Government who will coordinate with one another in maintaining the circulation of the same currency and in controlling traffic and municipal government as a whole, and will cooperate in resolving contradictions.

Certainly, this initial agreement will give rise to many technical problems. Among them are problems concerning law, court proceedings, taxation and

passport services, and problems of how to distinguish mainland immigrants to the Northern Kowloon Special Administrative Zone from those to Hong Kong Island, how to set export quotas, how to organize delegations to commercial negotiations and problems caused by migration of people from the Northern Kowloon Special Administrative Zone to Hong Kong Island and southern Kowloon. It is believed that these problems can be solved by the PRC, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong as part of a cooperative effort to maintain Hong Kong as an undivided area.

This agreement will prove instrumental in preserving Hong Kong as an international port beyond 1997, in making British laws and civil service system continue in force in the Chinese-controlled Northern Kowloon Special Administrative Zone, and in giving residents there confidence in self-government, and residents and foreign investors throughout Hong Kong added confidence in the future of Hong Kong.

On the other hand, during this transition period China will begin to enjoy a good reputation among local residents and foreign investors, if it makes good its pledges not to interfere in the affairs of Hong Kong, if Hong Kong dwellers are given chances to run their own affairs so that they can look to the future with confidence, if the existing systems are allowed to continue, and if conditions can be provided for Hong Kong to continue to develop and grow as an international city. If it wants to reestablish its sovereignty over southern Kowloon and Hong Kong Island by then, it will find Britain and Hong Kong dwellers not so recalcitrant as they are today. In other words, by then the time will be ripe for China to reclaim its sovereignty over the entire area of Hong Kong.

This initial agreement, if reached, will prove immediately effective in making Hong Kong dwellers regain confidence, and in saving the local economy from collapse.

A review of stands presently taken by China and the United Kingdom with regard to matters concerning the sovereignty and treaties of Hong Kong, and an assessment of their willingness to cooperate in maintaining the prosperity of Hong Kong and the aspirations of Hong Kong dwellers will lead us to believe that it is not unlikely for both sides to reach such an initial agreement as an experimental step toward seeking a permanent settlement of the problem concerning the future of Hong Kong.

Story of King of Solomon

Since Mrs Thatcher's visit to China last September and the breakdown of the Sino-British negotiations on the future of Hong Kong, she has been sharply criticized by the Chinese press for mentioning her country's moral obligations to the residents of Hong Kong. Since then, many newspapers and individuals have likened this case to one of a dispute between a natural mother and a foster mother over a custody of a son. This analogy reminds us of the story about King Solomon at a time when the otherwise prosperous economy of Hong

Kong is suffering serious setbacks because of its uncertain future, and when China and Britain are about to reopen negotiations on the future of Hong Kong under the new political situation.

The trial of two women by King Solomon to determine who was the natural mother of a small boy is a story well known to many people. When the king suggested cutting the boy into two halves for each woman, one of them agreed to this arrangement while the other would give up the boy rather than see him cut in half. Only until then did the king know who was the boy's real mother.

Today, the fact that the originally booming economy of Hong Kong is suffering setbacks is just like that boy facing the danger of being cut in half. Hong Kong people are not interested in ideologies but are concerned about who will jeopardize the booming economy of Hong Kong. There are some people who want to "make gains at the expense of the interests of others" and who consider vainglory more important than the prosperity of Hong Kong. Acting in this way bears striking resemblance to that heartless mother willing to see her son cut in halves, no matter whether she is a natural or foster mother.. Instead of seeing who will be granted the custody of the son, we must consider his healthy growth a matter of primary importance. If we want to do so, we must follow Xi Zhongxun's example in saying and doing nothing that may jeopardize the prosperity of Hong Kong, and must do everything possible to reach an initial agreement aimed at maintaining the prosperity of Hong Kong.

This possible initial agreement, as previously mentioned, is a temporary arrangement aimed at preventing the dispute over the custody of the boy from affecting his healthy growth.

As a matter of fact, Hong Kong is a place with neither natural resources nor a market. But Hong Kong must pride itself on a great number of talents capable of bringing prosperity to Hong Kong. Hong Kong's greatest asset is its human resource. Its value would drop drastically, if those outstanding professionals decide to quit Hong Kong, or are prepared to do so, or losing interest in developing Hong Kong, and if the new generation of students is unwilling to return to Hong Kong after completing studies abroad. If the systems of Hong Kong cannot provide industrious and intelligence people with opportunities for growth, the working class in Hong Kong will be discouraged from working as hard as ever in creating wealth.

Hong Kong has created an economic boom appreciated by China and the United Kingdom alike. It is this appreciation of the Hong Kong people's creative power that has led them to hold negotiations on the future of Hong Kong. Aware of this, the people of Hong Kong should never feel helpless in the face of harsh reality, nor should they underestimate their role in deciding the future of Hong Kong, or power to speak out on this issue.

True, all future arrangements--let us quote a statement from Youde--should be made in ways acceptable to China, the United Kingdom and the people of Hong Kong.

In other words, any coercive arrangement unacceptable to the people of Hong Kong who are capable of bringing prosperity and wealth to Hong Kong, would end up ruining its booming economy and degrading its value, if it is put into effect.

If the people of Hong Kong were aware of this point long ago, I am sure, they would not have taken such a gloomy and pessimistic view of the future of Hong Kong.

9574

CSO: 4005/1027

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBER SUGGESTS U.S. INVOLVEMENT

HK210241 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 21 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] A Wanchai District Board member has a bright idea on how to solve the problems of 1997.

"Bring in the Americans," he told THE STANDARD yesterday. "Invite them to play the role of honest broker between Britain and China," said Mr Albert Cheung.

His formula is to have the United States "boost the Hong Kong people's confidence by injecting massive investments into Hong Kong." By this, Mr Cheung says, Hong Kong's economy will come alive and thrive and as a result, China's modernization programme will be helped "as well as its military buildup too.

"At the same time, the U.S. can assure Britain that its economic interests here will be safeguarded after China resumes sovereignty" and everyone will be happy.

"This formula too, can then be applied to solving the Taiwan problem," the Wanchai member said, "by having China allied with the United States, China will then have a good bargaining position on the Taiwan issue."

And of course, for her good deeds, the United States "can reap real benefits by its investments in Hong Kong."

Also, Mr Cheung said, American investments in Hong Kong, apart from solving the "confidence crisis, will be able to enjoy boundless facilities for secret intelligence about the USSR."

Mr Cheung added: "Britain has the least interest in this proposal; but since it has stressed it has moral obligations to Hong Kong, she can do us the favor (of going along with it)...."

Mr Cheung said that he had put his proposal to the four visiting British MPs, Mr Cyril Townsend, Mr Trevor Skeet, Mr Micheal Colvin and Mr Graham Bright. This was during the dinner given by Mr Barrie Wiggam and Mr Haider Barma, two high government officials. Two members from each district board were invited to the dinner. As Mr Cheung reported, the British MPs didn't show they were very impressed.

CSO: 4000/22

FORMER PRO-BEIJING JOURNAL SENDS STAFF TO TAIWAN

HK030230 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 3 Oct 83 p 2

[Report by Ben Chan]

[Text] The SEVENTIES [CHISHIH NIENTAI], the local magazine which was sympathetic to Beijing in its earlier years, sent its editorial staff to Taiwan for the first time last month.

The magazine, which started in 1970, was pro-Beijing until 1976 when the gang of four fell.

The magazine was banned from the mainland when it became increasingly critical of Beijing's policies in the past three years.

The SEVENTIES, under the editorship of Mr Lee Yee, has considerable influence overseas.

Mr Lee yesterday explained the magazine's visit to Taiwan. He said there was a need to understand the "realities" of Taiwan "comprehensively and objectively."

Two years ago, the Taiwan authorities invited him through a third party to visit the island, Mr Lee said. He turned down the offer because of the situation at that time. He was being strongly criticized by leftwing circles for his articles on China's policies.

"If I accepted the invitation to Taiwan then, I would certainly have become a bargaining chip in the political struggle between the Kuomintang and the communists," he said.

Recently, there were indications that leftwing circles wanted a reconciliation with the SEVENTIES. Mr Lee was invited to attend XINHUA's reception on China's National Day last Friday.

The five-day trip of the magazine's staff to Taiwan included interviews with economists, business executives, and top government officials.

Its managing director, Mr Fung Ho-keung, reported that he was impressed by the "dynamic" economic activities taking place in Taiwan and that this represented a new age engineered by a group of Western-educated technocrats and professionals who liked efficiency and loathed bureaucracy.

Isolated

Taiwan realised that it is politically isolated in the international arena and because of the increasingly popular protectionist measures, the only way to "build up itself" is to establish a strong, flexible and independent economic status, Mr Fung said.

This development would inevitably bring changes to Taiwan's social and political conditions, he said.

As a result, many dissident publications have appeared on the newstands in the last few years and these writers have not been jailed for criticizing the government, he said.

Mr Fung said he had frankly told some officials that Taiwan has no free speech or an independent legal system.

A reply to this comment from the officials was that a "healthy" democracy had to be a "gradual process", provided it had a democratic background in its political and cultural structure, he was told.

Also, Taiwan "is still being threatened by Communist China" and should continue to adopt its martial law, Mr Fung quoted some officials as saying.

Overall, the officials believed their government has been more democratic than it used to be, Mr Fung said.

Upheaval

However, "to allow radical elements to criticize the government would create social upheaval," and a few incidents of dissidents being jailed did not show that Taiwan had no democracy, officials told him.

The magazine's executive editor, Mr Fong so concluded in his report that Taiwan's social and political developments have fallen behind its economic achievement.

His impression was that Taiwan is basically a "politically sensitive place". The people he had talked to were at ease with economic subjects but became "very cautious and careful with their words when it comes to political issues," he said.

Although the editors' trip was to cover Taiwan's latest economic development, the delegation also asked officials about the unification of China.

Force

Mr Fong reported that the officials believed that negotiation between Taipei and Beijing could take place only when the communists ruled out using force as one of the solutions to unification.

Both sides should negotiate on equal standing, and not on the basis of a "central and district" relationship, the officials told Mr Fong.

"However, the officials insisted that history told them that it was impossible to negotiate with the communists.

"They also believed Hong Kong will come under communist rule by 1997 because the communists will use Hong Kong as a showcase for Taiwan," Mr Fong said.

CSO: 4000/15

✓ HEATH: CHINA 'WANTS' 1997 SETTLEMENT BY SEPTEMBER 1984

HK150312 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Sep 83 p 18

[Text] Reports from Mr Edward Heath that China wants a solution to the Hong Kong question in a year's time conflict with the latest news from Britain.

The former Conservative prime minister was passing through Hong Kong after a visit to Beijing where he had talks with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping.

And at a dinner held at the Foreign Correspondents Club he told Radio Television Hong Kong Mr Deng had told him the Chinese expected a settlement by September next year.

Mr Heath surprised pressmen and China watchers when he added: "This is already on the record."

Mr Deng is known to favour an early solution on the territory's future, but political observers say this is the first time September has been mentioned.

China's optimism about an early outcome is not, however, shared by the Foreign Office and the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Latest reports from the UK show officials expecting slow progress and no early conclusion to the talks.

The conflict on timing is obviously something the governor, Sir Edward Youde, will be taking up with Beijing when the next round of Sino-British talks opens next Thursday.

Mrs Thatcher appears to have altered her earlier optimism about a swift outcome to the Hong Kong question.

After her visit to Beijing last year she was confident that progress would be made to Hong Kong's long-term benefit. But now reports from London say the prime minister has little expectation of an early resolution to the problem.

Mr Heath, perhaps Mrs Thatcher's best known political rival, does not share the gloomy response from Whitehall.

When asked if he agreed with Mr Deng that a solution could be found to the mutual advantage of Britain and China he gave an emphatic "Yes."

Mr Heath has carved a reputation on the world stage since he was ousted as prime minister. He is a well known "friend" to China and his latest visit to Beijing was his sixth in the past 10 years.

Mr Heath was on a "private" visit to Hong Kong and stayed as a guest at Government House.

He stressed repeatedly throughout his stay that he did not represent the British Government. But he did try to allay any "sell out" fears, which are running high in some Hong Kong quarters. "I am sure the government will consider seriously anything that is said in Hong Kong. I have no doubt about that at all-absolutely no doubt," he declared.

The Foreign Officer minister, Mr Richard Luce, is expected to bring more news about the British view of the talks when he arrives next week. Mr Luce is due here from September 24 to 28.

CSO: 4000/22

CHINA BANK INTERVENES ON HONG KONG DOLLAR

HK150237 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by M. F. Lock: "China Bank Checks Fall of HK Dollar"]

[Excerpt] With political nervousness continuing to dominate the market, the Hong Kong dollar took another severe beating yesterday, tumbling to a new low of \$7.90 against the greenback.

Dealers pointed out it was only active intervention by the Bank of China that had prevented the U.S. dollar from smashing through the \$8 barrier.

The bank reportedly sold more than US\$30 million in a desperate move to block the U.S. currency's upward surge. The government is also believed to have asked local banks to go to the Hong Kong dollar's rescue.

The moves, coupled with persistent profit taking by greenback investors, led the local unit to close at \$7.88--still down 6.5 cents compared with the previous close.

The effective exchange rate also set another record low at 68.4--a loss of 0.7 point.

The Hong Kong dollar fluctuated between \$7.835 and \$7.90 to the U.S. unit in early trading after opening at \$7.8850/9050.

Dealers described the market as moderate and nervous, noting there had been short-covering after the local currency fell to near \$7.980.

One dealer observed there had been increased dumping of the Hong Kong dollar since the beginning of the week.

Traders expect the authorities to intervene in foreign exchanges but are doubtful such a move would have any significant impact. They also detected little signs of government intervention so far this week.

Suggestions of massive selling of the U.S. dollar to support the local unit were dismissed as profit taking.

Some dealers raised the possibility of a further increase in interest rates but warned this would undermine the Hong Kong economy and hasten the collapse of the already weak property market.

However, according to banking sources, some committee members of the Hong Kong Association of Banks proposed raising interest rates by an unprecedented 2.5 percent at last week's emergency meeting.

Others argued the manufacturing sector would be seriously hurt if such a hefty increase is imposed.

Hong Kong Bank said there had been no evidence of a massive flight of capital from the colony although some Hong Kong dollar deposits had been converted into foreign currency.

CSO: 4000/22

GOVERNOR'S CONTINUED VISITS TO PRC 'FRUITLESS'

HK210144 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "A Time for Reflection"]

[Text] With the resumption of the Sino-British talks in Beijing tomorrow Hong Kong people can have no illusions, after all we have read in the media in recent weeks, that any breakthrough is likely. The pretence of confidentiality convinces no one and it is difficult for many to see what can be gained by an continuing shuttle by the governor between Hong Kong and Beijing.

Indeed it is time that Britain made a statement on its position; it is hard to see what harm it could do since the differences are already public knowledge and it would take a supreme optimist to believe that headway is possible on the substantive issues, though there may well be details on which it would be advisable to continue contact at the embassy level.

This does not mean that Britain should abandon hope of finding a solution which might prove acceptable to the people of Hong Kong and China. But a period of reflection is obviously needed so that polemics can be put aside and people given a chance to discuss the future in calmer and more rational terms.

Certainly the governor must make the point that he represents, on behalf of Britain, not just British members of the community but all who live here, of whatever nationality, and that they and their future remain the paramount consideration. He cannot abdicate that responsibility and there can be no suggestion of forsaking their interests. At the same time the search must continue for a solution that is as broadly acceptable as possible.

China's long and explicit statement yesterday obviously leaves points of discussion which our diplomats in Beijing will wish to continue raising from time to time. But it would seem that continued visits by Sir Edward Youde at this time will be fruitless and no doubt there are more important current issues in Hong Kong requiring his attention than meeting people who seem to have closed the door and made their decisions already.

Chief among the problems at home are the local economy which, as the financial secretary indicated on Friday evening, is moving ahead well with the recovery

in Europe and North America. Efforts have now to be made to ensure that our currency is stabilised, that inflation is contained and that the benefits gained by the international recovery are not dissipated by speculators or by local people who have had their confidence shaken by the way in which the exchange rate has tumbled in recent days.

Hopefully, a respite will allow people to see the immediate future in a more detached light. Our hopes and plans for this year, next year and the year after are, after all, of more direct concern than those of 14 years hence and the futility of trying to make plans now for what might happen then are all too apparent.

Hopefully our governor will be able to elaborate on his hopes and expectations when he opens the new session of Legislative Council in a fortnight's time. Those with a long view of local history know that there have been many times in the past when our currency has been upset by local, regional and international events. Each time it has recovered fully, though we cannot predict how long it will take this time.

However, we have a recovery under way in industry, a strong economy, a good administration, stable and consistent policies, a highly respected judicial system, widespread international support and the basic freedoms to make decisions about our future. Fortified with this knowledge we have a good life ahead for several years. Let us make the best of it, taking whatever steps we can, whenever we can, to secure a longer-term future for our people.

CSO: 4000/22

HONG KONG ADMINISTERED BY OWN PEOPLE 'IS BETTER'

HK190824 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Sep 83 p 1

["Special feature" by Li Tzu-sung [2621 1311 6139]: "Having Hong Kong Administered by Hong Kong People Is Naturally Better"]

[Text] Which is better, to rely upon others or ourselves? It is naturally better to rely upon ourselves.

Which is better, to rely upon foreigners or ourselves? It is naturally better to rely upon ourselves.

Which is better, to have Hong Kong administered by the British or Hong Kong people? It is naturally better to have Hong Kong administered by Hong Kong people.

Singapore and Malaysia have given the people of the world a good answer: Singapore and Malaysia, after winning independence, are both far much better than they were during British colonial rule.

After being freed from British rule, although India, Burma, and Sri Lanka (Ceylon) are not better off than they were in former days, they are not necessarily worse off.

India's "Mahatma" Gandhi said: "Even though the situation in India, after achieving independence, is worse than under the rule of foreign [word indistinct] we will still strive for independence and freedom. We are confident that we ourselves can administer India well. (This quotation serves as his idea only).

It is right and proper for a nation to maintain independence and keep the initiative in its own hands, and it is also right and proper for a state to recover its territorial sovereignty. How can we willingly and gladly continue to be the slaves of foreigners just because we are afraid that we may not run Hong Kong well after sovereignty over Hong Kong is regained?

Mr Sun Yat-sen worked hard for the abolition of unequal treaties to wipe out the disgrace of being the slaves of big powers. Many revolutionaries of the

old generation struggled all their lives for the country's independence and freedom. How can we tolerate our territory, Hong Kong being ruled indefinitely by the British at a time when China has stood among the world forest of big countries?

The United States, Canada, and Australia were once British colonies. The Overseas Chinese and immigrants of the older generation can all see: The United States, Canada, and Australia of today are far better off than they were in the old days. Why cannot we compare ourselves to Singapore, Malaysia, the United States, Canada, and Australia when we recover Hong Kong's territorial sovereignty in the future?

Why cannot we do well where others have done well?

We Hong Kong people are clear-headed and industrious. There is no need for us to underestimate our own capabilities!

However, some people deliberately sing a different tune: They believe neither in the motherland nor in themselves, bragging, "I love a free Hong Kong."

It is known to all that there can be no real democracy and freedom in any place occupied by a foreign country. Otherwise, why have there emerged anti-colonial movements in the world? Why do the people in colonial countries want independence?

We Hong Kong people can never forget our past humiliation. It is only in the recent past 30 years that the Hong Kong people have gained a relative amount of respect. Without a strong motherland and without the motherland's stand to recover Hong Kong's territorial sovereignty at a fixed date, the British may not talk glibly about attaching importance to the will of the people!

It must be said that only after Hong Kong's territorial sovereignty is recovered and Hong Kong is administered by the Hong Kong people, that is, the Chinese people in Hong Kong take over the power to rule, can there be real freedom and democracy to speak of.

An authentically free Hong Kong can be found not today but tomorrow--when China has regained its sovereignty over Hong Kong.

CSO: 4005/25

CHISHI NEINTAI ON KIM CHONG-IL'S CHINA VISIT

HK120320 Hong Kong CHISHI NEINTAI in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 83 pp 40-42

[Article by Luo He [7482 0678]: "The Cause and Effect of Kim Chong-il's China Visit"]

[Text] Hijackers Gave Help

Three months have passed since a CAAC airliner was hijacked to South Korea, which was an important international news story which created a furor at that time. As was generally expected, the relationships between China and South Korea did not make any dramatic change because of the incident. On the contrary, Beijing had to adopt all sorts of poses to show that its "militant friendship" with Pyongyang, which was "cemented with blood," is "unbreakable." The most eye-catching pose which was adopted by Beijing occurred 1 month after the incident, that is, Beijing publicly recognized, within and outside the country, the hereditary system of Kim Il-song. As the CPC has suffered the most on the issue of successors, its public recognition of the pioneering work of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] should give big help to suppressing the internal forces in North Korea which struggle against the successor of Kim Il-song, as well as international censure, particularly from the Third World. It was totally unexpected that the six Chinese hijackers would be of such great help to Kim Chong-il.

Though North Korea is a socialist country ruled by a communist party, it has developed a hereditary situation similar to that of feudal dynasties, which is surely a great development of Marxism-Leninism. As the situation in North Korea is scarcely known, I am going to briefly introduce the cause of development of Kim Il-song's system of "passing on the throne to the son, ruling a country by a family."

Son of the Major Leader

Kim Chong-il is a son of Kim Il-song. Though he is only 42 years old, he holds three important posts: member of the Standing Committee of the party's Political Bureau, secretary of the party's secretariat department, and member of the party's military commission. He is actually the number two person in North Korea. As he is responsible for the important posts of the party and the state despite his young age, Kim Chon-il is probably a "super-talent" like Lin Ligu. This is how the Koreans living in Japan are publicizing him at

present. Though Kim Chong-il is assuming important posts, he has not been abroad nor has he received any foreign visitor as of June this year. We know his experience only by sifting through the fragmentary data revealed by the North Korean authorities.

Born on 16 February 1941, Kim Chong-il is the son of the late Kim Chong-suk, wife of Kim Il-song. His birthday is already regarded as a festival in North Korea. But his place of birth is not known; it is probably near the frontier to the Soviet Union or to China. It was reported that Kim Chong-il was sent to Jilin, China, and studied there when the Korean War broke out in 1950. He returned to Pyongyang in 1952 and studied in the Namsan school. After he graduated in 1958 from the senior high school at the Namsan school, he studied abroad at an aviation officers' school in East Germany. After he returned to his country in 1960, he was put into the faculty of politics and economics in the Kim Il-song University and then graduated from the university 3 years later. He worked in the party's organization direction department 1 year later.

Like other children of high-ranking cadres in other socialist countries, when Kim Chong-il was a teenager, he took the golden road, which was well-coordinated by his father. The tendency to develop a privileged stratum among the children of high-ranking cadres is very common in the communist-ruled countries, including North Korea. But in the early 1970's, Kim Il-song possibly learned some lessons from two incidents: Malenkov was appointed by Stalin as his successor, and Lin Biao was written into the CPC charter as Mao Zedong's successor. As the issue concerned hundreds of years, he thought that it would be best if he passed on his revolutionary undertaking to his son. Therefore, he made great efforts to prop up his son.

Leader of the "Three Major Revolutionary Teams Campaign"

Kim Chong-il was still less than 30 years old when he became the head of the party's cultural and art department in 1970. It was reported that five large-scale operas were produced under his leadership. One of them, entitled "The Flower Girl," was even made into a motion picture and was shown in mainland China and Hong Kong.

However, a successor cannot win popularity just by relying on culture and arts alone, but must stress the importance of economic foundation. In 1973, Kim Il-song launched a "three major revolutionary teams campaign." What is a "three major revolutionary teams campaign?" Kim Il-song said in a report at the Sixth National Congress of the WPK, "In order to strengthen the leadership of the three revolutions (of ideology, technology, and culture) so as to suit the new demands of revolutionary development, our party has launched a three major revolutionary teams campaign. The teams are formed by the core of the party leadership and young intellectuals, and they are distributed in different sectors of the national economy." The person who was in charge of the "three major revolutionary teams campaign" was Kim Chong-il. Obviously, Kim Chong-il was able to form a team made up of a group of powerful youths (probably the majority of them were children of high-ranking cadres) independent of the party and the government, through a campaign like this one. As the "three major revolutionary teams" were distributed into every factory, collective farm, and institution, the sphere of influence of Kim Chong-il was then expanded.

At the seventh plenary session of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK in September 1973, Kim Chong-il was promoted to secretary of the secretariat department. By the end of 1975, a reporter of YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Japan, visited Pyongyang. In some relevant reports, the reporter pointed out for the first time that Kim Il-song had decided to appoint "Kim Chong-il [6855 2973 0001]" as his successor, which was unquestionable. Henceforth, the existence of "Kim Chong-il" became gradually known outside the country. Since North Korea had already cancelled the use of Chinese characters, the difference between "il [0001]" and "il [2480]" was difficult to distinguish. It was some years later that his name was firmly deciphered to be "Kim Chong-il [6855 2973 2480]."

The Royalty Publicity Campaign Became Apparent

North Korea did not escalate publicity of Kim Il-song's family until around 1975. The name of Pyongyang No 1 Teachers College was replaced by the name of Kim Il-song's father, called Kim Hyong-chik Teachers College. At the same time, North Korea publicized the parents, grandparents, and the late wife of Kim Il-song as revolutionists, and conducted "revolutionary parentage" in a big way.

However, there was still objective opinion within North Korea on the issue of the succession of Kim Chong-il. After all, it is not easy to apply Marxism-Leninism in satisfactorily explaining the hereditary system. The difficulties in suppressing censure with the state were shown by the repeated delay of the Sixth National Congress of the WPK. The Fifth National Congress of the WPK was held in November 1970. Kim Il-song once told visitors in 1975 that the Sixth National Congress of the WPK would be held in 1976 or 1977. But it was not held until 1980. During this period, North Korean newspapers frequently published phrases like "the great leader President Kim and the glorious Central Committee of the WPK," and the "Central Committee of the WPK" became a code name for Kim Chong-il.

The situation of internal struggle in North Korea is, of course, not known to the public, and Kim Chong-il did not make any public appearance until 1980. At the Sixth National Congress of the WPK held in October that year, Kim Chong-il appeared for the first time before foreign correspondents and foreign delegations who attended the congress. He really looked like Kim Il-song. At an election of the Central Committee members following that congress, the name of Kim Chong-il was listed fourth on the member list of the Political Bureau Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee, just after Kim Il-song, Kim Il, and O Chin-u; and he was listed third on the member list of the military commission of the WPK (just after Kim Il-song and O Chin-u). Kim Il and O Chin-u were members of the elder generation and only Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il were able to enter the Political Bureau, the secretariat department, and the military commission at the same time. Thus, this obviously indicates that Kim Chong-il is actually the number two person in North Korea. Hyon Chun-kuk, deputy head of international department of the WPK (and former ambassador to China), told foreign correspondents after the congress that the decision to treat Kim Chong-il as the "only successor," a decision made by Kim Il-song, was the result of considering all sorts of experience on the issue of a successor, and at the same time, Kim Chong-il completely achieved the revolutionary

ideology of Kim Il-song, and made practical achievements on both practice and theory. He also possessed the required intelligence and virtue of being the successor, and so on. The fact is that though he was not written into the WPK charter as the successor, like Lin Biao was at the 9th CPC Congress, but there are only small differences between the two cases.

The Chinese Reaction Is Always Far From Warm

Just when Kim Chong-il was about to stand on the stage, China started the campaign criticizing Mao.. Some articles published in RENMIN RIBAO seemed a bit off to North Korea. For example, in an editorial on 10 March 1980, RENMIN RIBAO said: "We have learned painful lessons on the issue of selecting a successor, in particular, selecting a successor for the leading core of the party, no matter whether we are in an international communist movement or in our party.... We emphasized an individual successor rather than collective successors in the past.... When we talk about selecting a successor, we do not mean a person replacing another in an isolated and sudden change." Perhaps the Pyongyang side might feel that they were sitting in that right seat or they were being derided.

Though it cannot be said that China had criticized North Korea on the issue of appointing Kim Chong-il as successor, it can be said that China always turned a cold shoulder to that country. It was not until 21 November 1981 that Ji Pengfei, then vice premier, at a reception dinner for a WPK delegation in Beijing, gave a "toast to the health of Comrade Kim Chong-il." This was the first time that the Chinese mentioned Kim Chong-il at a formal occasion. Though North Korea reported his remarks, the North Korean authorities still could not tell their people that Kim Chong-il the successor was recognized internationally, as China did not make the remarks public within and outside the country.

The issue of Kim Chong-il the successor once confused many foreign observers in 1982. It occurred in April 1982 when the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly was held in North Korea. The election results of deputies to the session, which was held as early as the end of February 1982, showed that the name of Kim Chong-il was listed fourth. This gave observers the impression that Kim Chong-il would assume an important government post at the session. However, the meeting was hurriedly held on 5 April and closed after 1 day. The result of the meeting was that Kim Chong-il did not assume any government post, and the cabinet list of the People's Armed Forces Ministry and Public Security Ministry was not made public.

On 14 April, when Kim Il-song mentioned the issue of Korean reunification in his speech, he chose the words "reunification with the initiative in our own hands" rather than the words "peaceful reunification with the initiative in our own hands," which had been used for years.

The next day, Kim Il-song held a party to celebrate his 70th birthday. Many foreign guests attended the party, except China, which did not send a delegation. On 26 April, however, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang suddenly paid a visit to Pyongyang and their visit was not revealed until September that year.

Many foreign observers hold different opinions on Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang's visit. One of the arguments is that they intended to prevent Kim Il-song from taking any military risk.

Then, the NODONG SINMUN, organ of the WPK Central Committee, published again in July a talk made by Kim Il-song 10 years ago, and once again published the words "peaceful reunification with the initiative in our own hands." Another argument said that North Korea was carrying out purges within the party on the issue of Kim Chong-il being the successor, and some high-ranking party and military cadres fled to China. The visit by Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang to Pyongyang was made in order to solve this problem.

Resistance to Hereditary System

The senior and junior Kims have made many efforts for the past 10 years on the issue of successor, but it cannot be said that now they encounter no resistance on this issue.

First, North Korea is also facing a problem similar to the "Soong Mayling Issue." The wife of Kim Il-song, Kim Song-ae, is a member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Women's Alliance Committee. Not all of the elderly cadres, represented by her, agree that he should take the successor job so soon, as there is a problem of how to handle these elderly cadres in the future.

Second, there will be problems in coordination between him and Yi Chong-ok, who is a technical bureaucrat along the lines of "Sun Yunsuan." Yi Chong-ok and his followers have a lot of experience in doing economic work, whereas the Kim Chong-il faction gains power through culture and art, and youth work only.

After the abnormal changes in April, the North Korea propaganda organisations advocated the "chuche parentage" since October. The so-called "chuche ideology" is reported to be a significant development made by Kim Il-song in Marxism-Leninism. North Korea always invites representatives from the Third World countries to attend the so-called "conference on international chuche ideological research" and so on, in Pyongyang.

A paragraph in the NODONG SINMUN editorial on 23 November 1982 was a fine portrait of the "chuche parentage." It said: "Even if everything in the world has changed, the chuche parentage will absolutely not change.... The history of our party will forever be defending the history of chuche parentage." As the editorial was written in such a high tone, it just indicated that there were still many different opinions within the country.

At the same time, the propaganda institutions in Pyongyang also adopted measures to persuade (or suppress) those people who held different opinion by making use of the foreigners. They quoted on a large scale those foreign public opinion which praise Kim Chong-il. However, most of these foreigners are African countries. They expressed their opinions either because of North Korean aid or because they are members of the so-called chuche ideological

research association. Therefore, their words cannot be treated as carrying weight. But if a big neighboring country such as China publicly recognizes Kim Chong-il as the successor, this will help him a lot.

Arrangement of "Internal Visits"

Judging from the CPC which experienced the Cultural Revolution, the CPC, of course, does not agree theoretically on the hereditary system in North Korea. But what can Deng Xiaoping do to the practice of Kim Il-song. This is because he may play the Soviet Union card. Thus, China has only resorted to take the noninterference attitude toward the North Korean internal affairs, and always turns a cold shoulder to the country. But after Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang's secret Pyongyang visit in April and Kim Il-song's Beijing visit in October last year, the relationship between China and North Korea suddenly became closer, and it was reported in November last year that Kim Chong-il would visit China soon.

If Kim Chong-il pays a formal visit abroad, it will surely help him a lot. But his visit has been delayed for months without any further development. After the hijack incident occurred in early May this year, Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister, visited Pyongyang on 20 May, and it was reported that the schedule for Kim Chong-il's China visit was formally confirmed at that time.

According to the usual Chinese propagandizing practice, whenever a foreign important person is going to visit China, the party newspapers will publish some articles for the occasion, either directly or indirectly, to express welcome. On 12 May, RENMIN RIBAO published a summary of Kim Chong-il's essay in a quarter page space at the upper right hand corner of the international news page. This pedestrian writing was entitled "Uphold the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Chuche Ideology and Forge Ahead," which was written to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. The NODONG SINMUN in Pyongyang published the article on 23 April, and RENMIN RIBAO published its summary only after almost a month. The act was obviously to show its stand and treated Kim Chong-il in the newspaper as leader of a brother party.

Then, Western diplomatic sources in Beijing received the news in June that Kim Chong-il was visiting China. According to Japanese newspapers, the Korean broadcast from the Yanbian Chaoxian nationality autonomous prefecture, Liaoning Province, reported on Kim Chong-il's visit on 8 June. However, the CPC Central Committee mass media remained silent until 1 month later, when XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported that Hu Yaobang met a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly from Korea on 7 July, which confirmed to the outside world the truth of the rumor. According to the report, Hu Yaobang said: "Comrade Kim Chong-il, one of the principal leaders of the WPK, paid a visit to China in June this year by invitation. The principal leading comrades of our party had a close and friendly conversation with Comrade Kim Chong-il. The visit of Kim Chong-il further promotes the advancement of friendships between the parties, nations, and nationals of the two countries." Yang Hyong-sop, head of the Korean delegation, also said: "Comrade Kim Chong-il is satisfied with this visit, and the schedule of his visit to China has been reported to the plenary session of the KWP Central Committee." Then, the Pyongyang side further publicly revealed that Kim Chong-il visited China on Hu Yaobang's invitation,

and he had discussed with Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiamian, Zhao Ziyang, Penh Zhen, Deng Yingchao, and so on.

Why did Kim Chong-il visit China on an "internal visit?" Perhaps, the reason for this was that China hoped that, by acting in this way, the visit would not lead to displeasure among the Chinese masses. This was because if the visit was made known, there had to be some newspaper reports, and how could it help to prevent it from the public censure of the masses. Therefore, China handled the visit by means of publishing the event only after it had happened, and publicly recognized the hereditary power of Kim Chong-il within and outside the country in an indirect way through a casual report from XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. This should satisfy the Pyongyang side anyway.

Of course, there will be nothing Beijing can do if Kim Il-song definitely passes on the throne to Kim Chong-il, as it is an issue of interfering in another's internal affairs. Beijing cannot but recognize this sooner or later. However, it was unexpected and surprising that China showed its stand so early after the hijack incident. Since the communist movement started more than a century ago, there have been a great variety of communist regimes. If the pioneering work of the power hereditary system in North Korea is also regarded as a form of selecting a successor in socialist countries it will surely be the greatest satire on Marxist socialism.

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